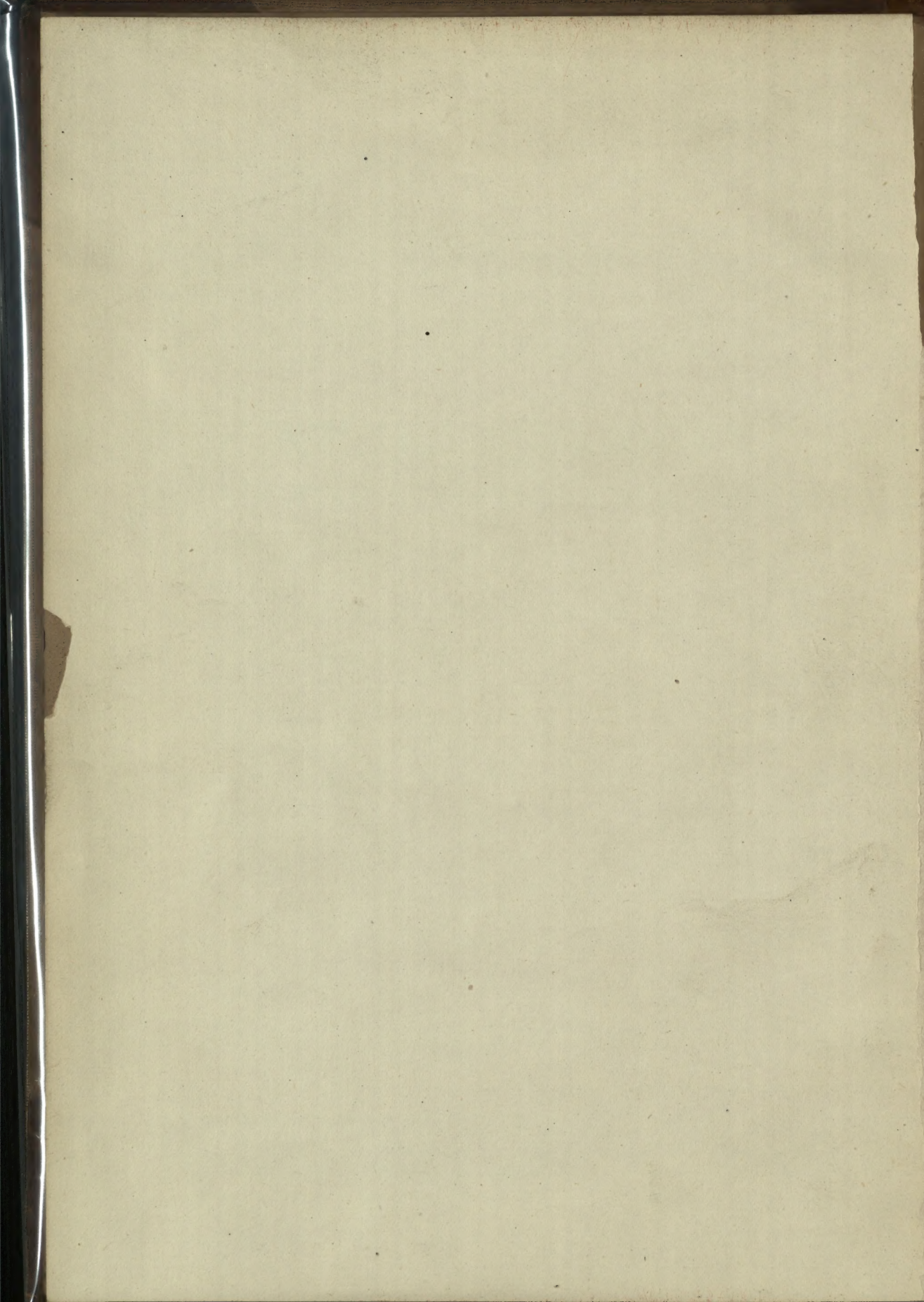


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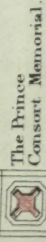
ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. SOUTH KENSINGTON.

GENERAL PLAN SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE HALL.

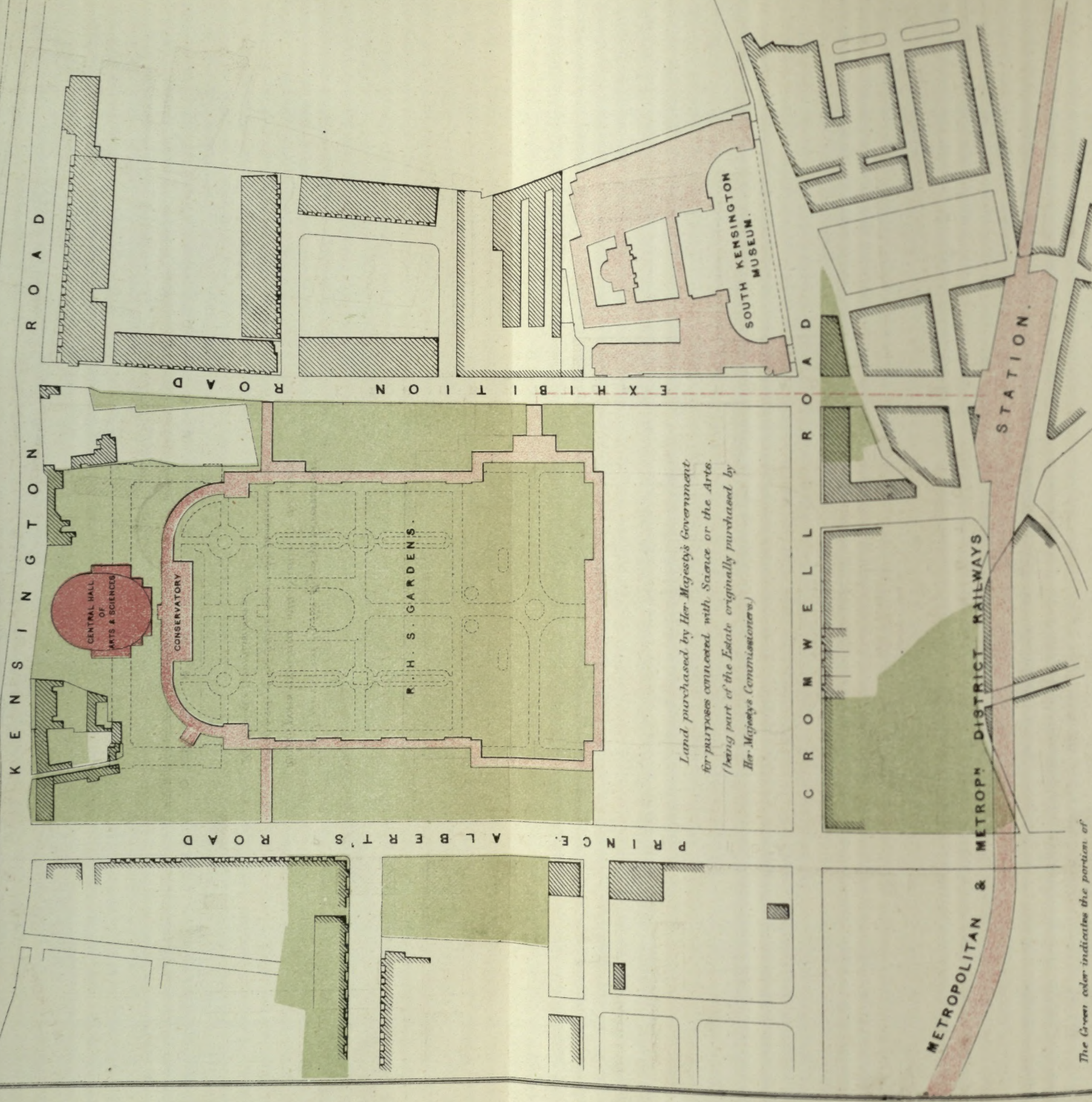


R O A D

R O T T E N



The Prince Consort Memorial.



Land purchased by Her Majesty's Government
for purposes connected with Science or the Arts.
(being part of the Estate originally purchased by
Her Majesty's Commissioners.)

METROPOLITAN & METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAYS

STATION.

The green color indicates the portion of
the Commissioners Estate not occupied by
Her Majesty's Government.

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FIFTH REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE
RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY, &c. &c.
ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

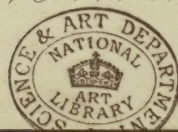
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PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

EXHIBITION OF 1851

TO THE

RIGHT HON. CATHERINE MARY, ESQ.

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST EXCELLENT COUNCILLORS OF STATE



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE FISKE AND WILLIAM ELLISWOOD,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1851

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F I F T H R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851,

TO THE

RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY, &c. &c.,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR,

IN conformity with the provisions of the Supplemental Charter which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon us on the 2nd December 1851, we have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of its being laid before Her Majesty for Her approbation, this, the Fifth Report of our proceedings as Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

In our Fourth Report, bearing date the 3rd May 1861, we set forth in detail the circumstances which had led to an entire ^{Fourth Re}port. change in the position towards Her Majesty's Government previously occupied by us, and which had resulted in the dissolution of the partnership in the Kensington Gore Estate, which ensued in the year 1859. We also showed how, by the previous establishment on the estate of the South Kensington Museum, and of the Department of Science and Art, the most satisfactory provision had already been made for the progressive development of that portion of the general scheme for the promotion of Art and Science, in their practical bearings upon productive industry, proposed by us in our Second Report, which might be considered as more immediately dependent upon the aid of Parliament, and subject to Government control. We reported that the sum required for paying off the Government lien upon the property had been raised by us by means of a mortgage on the estate, and that the interest on the mortgage would be met by the ground-rents receivable by us from certain outlying portions of the estate,

let on building leases for the purpose, under the powers conferred by our Charter. And we submitted full particulars of the arrangements made by us with the Royal Horticultural Society for the establishment of the gardens of the Society on the centre of the main square of our estate, together with the arrangements we had entered into with the Society of Arts and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, for the loan of a large part of the property for the purposes of that and future exhibitions.

It now becomes our duty to report to you, for submission to Her Majesty, the various steps taken by us in the discharge of the duties graciously entrusted to us by Her Majesty, in the period that has elapsed since the presentation of our last Report.

Death of
H.R.H. the
Prince Con-
sort.

At that period public attention was much occupied with the approaching Great Exhibition of 1862, a subject which, from its intimate connexion with our estate, necessarily occupied a considerable portion of that Report. Little was it then foreseen by us that only a few short months afterwards we should be called upon to lament the untimely death of our Illustrious President, the Prince Consort, who from the first moment of the existence of our Commission had taken the most active and prominent part in our proceedings, and whose wise counsels and personal assistance promised to be so beneficial to the fortunes of the Exhibition of 1862. The address presented by us to Her Majesty on that sad occasion, and which will be found in the Appendix, embodies the sense entertained by us of the irreparable loss we were called upon to sustain by the great Prince's removal from our head,—a loss the extent of which each day's experience only tends to confirm. (See Appendix A.)

Appoint-
ment of Lord
Derby as
President.

After allowing the office of President, thus unhappily rendered vacant, to remain unfilled for a period of two years, during which period the chairman of our Finance Committee (Earl Granville) undertook the task of presiding over our deliberations, we unanimously elected the Earl of Derby to that post on the 16th April 1864, an appointment in which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express Her concurrence.

Changes in
Commission.

We may take this opportunity of stating that since the date of our last Report, we have had to lament the loss by death of

the following members of our body (irrespective of any changes amongst the *ex-officio* members of the Commission) :—Sir George Lewis, Sir William Cubitt, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Gott. On the other hand, we have elected as Commissioners, under the powers conferred by our Charter, Mr. Lowe, who had previously served temporarily as an *ex-officio* Commissioner, Sir Stafford Northcote, formerly one of our joint secretaries, Sir Morton Peto (who has since resigned), Mr. Bruce, previously an *ex-officio* Commissioner, and Sir Francis Grant, the successor to Sir Charles Eastlake as President of the Royal Academy.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 having reported so fully in their Report to Her Majesty of the 20th April 1863 on the subject of the duties entrusted to them in connexion with that Exhibition, it is only necessary for us to call attention to the points in which the Exhibition directly concerned ourselves and the interests of our estate.

Negotiations
for sale of site
of Exhibition
of 1862.

It will be remembered that in our Fourth Report we explained in considerable detail the nature of the conditions upon which we agreed, not only to lend the necessary site on our property for that Exhibition, but also to facilitate the holding on the same locality of similar International Exhibitions in future years. The general purport of the arrangement entered into was, that whilst we lent no less than $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres rent free to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, we undertook to grant to the Society of Arts, at a low ground rent, a lease of such permanent buildings, not covering more than one acre of land, as those Commissioners might erect for the purposes of the Exhibition, on condition of a sum of not less than 20,000*l.* being expended on such buildings; and we further agreed, on the payment to us of the sum of 10,000*l.* out of the profits (if any) of the Exhibition, to reserve for the purposes of another similar Exhibition, to be held 10 years afterwards, the whole of the space occupied by the main building of the Exhibition of 1862, viz., 16 acres.

It is unnecessary for us to do more than record the well-known fact, that although the Exhibition of 1862 was brought to a close without the necessity of any call being made upon the guarantors,

it did not produce any available surplus, and the Commissioners were consequently unable to pay to us the sum required to ensure the reservation of the site of the exhibition building for an Exhibition in 1872. The Society of Arts on their part did not feel themselves in a position to claim from us the lease above referred to. At the same time, the arrangements entered into by the Commissioners with the contractors for the erection of the building were of such a nature that, under the circumstances which actually arose, the whole building remained the absolute property of the latter, subject, of course, to the condition of removal from the site within a definite period. The necessary notice for such removal was accordingly given by us.

In the meantime, however, expressions of regret were uttered in many quarters at the necessity of the entire destruction of a building possessing so many of the conditions of permanency (especially as respected its admirable picture galleries), which the enforcement by us of this notice would entail; and as we were aware that Her Majesty's Government had at that time under their consideration the question of the means of finding space for various national institutions, we felt it our duty to address a communication to the Lords of the Treasury, on the 20th January 1863, inquiring whether the Government were disposed to negotiate for the purchase of the whole or any part of the land on our estate that was devoted to the purposes of the late Exhibition.

To this communication their Lordships returned an answer in the month of May following, stating that they had caused inquiry to be made respecting the terms on which the interest of the contractors in the building could be acquired, and likewise respecting the probable charge of such alterations and improvements as would be necessary in order to adapt the building to public purposes; and that those inquiries had been brought to a point sufficiently forward to enable their Lordships to state to us, that they were prepared to negotiate with us for the purchase of the land on which the building stood, together with certain of its appendages belonging to us.

It appears, from a paper laid before Parliament at that time,

that the inquiries above referred to had led to an offer being made by Her Majesty's Government to the contractors, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, and accepted by the latter, for the sale to the Government, subject to the assent of Parliament, of the exhibition building for the sum of 80,000*l*. It further appeared that for the purpose of repairing, altering, and eventually completing the building, so as to make it permanently available for public objects, a total outlay of 284,000*l*. would be required, of which 25,000*l*. only would require to be voted in the financial year 1863-4.

After full consideration, we replied to the Government on the 21st May 1863, stating our readiness to sell to them, for the sum of 120,000*l*. (being considerably less than half the then estimated value of the land in question), the freehold of the site of the building, amounting to about 16½ acres, and to include in such sale the whole of the permanent refreshment rooms of the Exhibition belonging to us, and situated between the building and the gardens of the Horticultural Society, with the exception of the central portion of about 300 feet in length, all expenses to be paid by the Government, who would also have to maintain the moiety of the roads adjoining the building until taken to by the parish. We further stipulated, as an indispensable part of the arrangement, that the property made over to the Government must be permanently used for purposes connected with Science or the Arts.

The Lords of the Treasury agreed to the above conditions, and undertook to ask Parliament to vote the sum of 67,000*l*. in that Session on account of the purchase money of 120,000*l*., leaving 53,000*l*. to be provided in the Session of 1864. The reason for applying for that particular amount was that it represented the amount of two separate mortgages on the estate, for 50,000*l*. and 17,000*l*. respectively, incurred by us in connexion with the erection of the arcades surrounding the Horticultural Gardens (see page 22 of our Fourth Report), and the completion of the above-mentioned permanent buildings used as refreshment rooms during the Exhibition, which mortgages it was important to pay off as soon as possible.

The total sum for which it therefore became necessary to

apply to Parliament in the year 1863, was 172,000*l.*, viz., 67,000*l.* on account for the purchase of the site, 80,000*l.* for the purchase of the building from the contractors, and 25,000*l.* on account for repairs to the building.

Her Majesty's Government, however, consented to divide the total vote under the three heads above specified for the convenience of discussion, and to ask in the first instance for the vote of 67,000*l.* only, it being understood that by adopting the vote for the purchase of the site of the building, the House of Commons would not be pledged to the retention of the building itself on the site.

Exhibition
site pur-
chased by
Parliament.

The First Lord of the Treasury accordingly brought in the vote in Committee of Supply on the 16th June 1863, and in doing so informed the House of Commons that the site in question was intended by Her Majesty's Government for the purposes (amongst others) of the Natural History Collections of the British Museum, and the establishment of a Museum of Patented and other Inventions. The vote was carried by a majority of 132 (267 to 135).

Purchase of
Exhibition
buildings
rejected by
Parliament.

The subsequent vote for the purchase of the Exhibition Building itself from the contractors for the sum of 80,000*l.*, came on for discussion on the 2nd July 1863, when it was rejected by 287 to 121, a decision involving the entire removal of the building, which accordingly took place with all practicable despatch.

The balance of the vote for the purchase of the site, viz. 53,000*l.*, was voted without opposition in the following year (1864), and the transfer of the property to the Commissioners of Works on the part of the Government took place on the 14th September of that year. We give in the Appendix a copy of the correspondence on the subject of the sale of the land and of the proposed sale of the building thereon, together with other documents of interest relating thereto (see Appendix B.). We also append a copy of the deed of conveyance of the site to the Government (see Appendix C.).

Reduction of
mortgage
debt.

The vote of 67,000*l.* on account in 1863 was at once applied by us to paying off the above mentioned mortgages of 50,000*l.*

and 17,000*l.* respectively, whereby the sole mortgage remaining on the estate was that of 120,000*l.* originally contracted by us in 1859, as fully explained in our last Report. On the receipt by us from the Lords of the Treasury of the balance of the purchase money (53,000*l.*) in 1864, we determined to apply 20,000*l.* of the amount towards the further reduction of the mortgage debt, reducing it to 100,000*l.*, to invest 20,000*l.* in consols as a reserve fund, which sum produced 22,727*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* consols at the price of 88; and lastly, to devote the remaining 13,000*l.* to certain works necessary for the satisfactory completion of the Arcades and of the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, on which, as shown in our Fourth Report, we had originally agreed to spend the sum of 50,000*l.* in consideration of the expenditure of not less a sum by the Society on the property. Appendix D. will be found to contain a full explanation of the circumstances under which we agreed to make this further outlay on the Society's Gardens.

The exemption from the operation of the Metropolitan Building Acts conferred upon the buildings on our estate by Parliament (17 & 18 Vict. c. 107.) having been inadvertently repealed owing to the passing of an Amended Building Act in 1855, in which our exemption was not specially re-enacted, Her Majesty's Government brought in a Bill in the session of 1861, which passed through Parliament without opposition, for renewing the exemption from the provisions of the Building Act previously enjoyed by us. A copy of this Bill, as passed into law, is appended (see Appendix E.).

Building
Act Exemption.

Various schemes for the construction of railways across or in the immediate neighbourhood of our estate have from time to time required our careful consideration. The whole question of the construction of additional railways in and around the metropolis eventually became the subject of investigation of a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament at the beginning of 1864, which resulted in the adoption by Parliament of two schemes calculated to exercise an important and beneficial influence on the estate, viz., the Metropolitan Railway (Notting Hill and Brompton Extension) Act, and the Metropolitan District

Railways Act. These two schemes are practically identical, so far as the interests of our property are concerned. We append copies of the clauses inserted in both those Acts (such clauses being, *mutatis mutandis*, identical) for the protection of those interests, together with copies of further clauses relating to them, and to which we gave our assent, contained in the amending Acts of 1866 and 1867 (see Appendix F.). The construction of these railways is now being rapidly proceeded with, and when they are completed the Kensington Gore Estate will be placed in direct and immediate communication with all parts of London. An important station will immediately adjoin the South Kensington Museum, and the site of the Exhibition of 1862, now belonging to the Government.

Settlement
of outstand-
ing questions
with 1862
Commis-
sioners.

We ought to mention that various questions which had remained undecided between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 and ourselves, at the time of the sale of the site of the Exhibition building to the Government, with reference to the liabilities incurred by those Commissioners towards us in connection with the loan of the site were finally settled by the payment of a total sum of 1,200*l.* by the Commissioners of 1862, of which 700*l.* was payable to us, and 500*l.* to the Government in respect of the land purchased by them. The correspondence that took place on this subject is given in Appendix G.

Opening of
Horticultural
Gardens.

Our last Report contained a full statement of the circumstances under which we agreed to grant to the Royal Horticultural Society a lease of the central portion of the main square of our estate. We have now to report that the new gardens were opened to the public on the day originally fixed for the purpose, viz., the 5th June 1861, when, in the unavoidable absence of Her Majesty, the ceremony of opening them was performed by the Prince Consort, this being the last occasion on which he took a public part in the proceedings connected with the Kensington Gore Estate. We append copies of the address presented to His Royal Highness by the Council of the Society on the occasion, and of his reply, which evinces the deep interest at all times felt by him in the promotion of the objects of our incorporation (see Appendix H.).

That the establishment of these gardens in the metropolis has been highly appreciated by the public will be seen by the fact that the number of fellows of the society, which previous to its removal to our estate amounted to less than 1,000, has now increased to nearly 3,500 ; whilst the number of visitors to the gardens now amounts to as many as 200,000 a year. This last number is irrespective of visitors on the Prince Consort's birthday in August, when the gardens are thrown open annually to the public free of charge, and no less than an average of 150,000 persons visit them.

The scientific importance of the Society will shortly be largely increased by the establishment of a valuable Horticultural and Botanical Library in connection with it, the nucleus of which is to be formed by devoting to the purpose the whole of the net surplus profits of the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866, amounting to 1,800/.

We ought not to pass entirely unnoticed an event which took place two years after the opening of the gardens, and which bore especial reference to the original object of the labours of our Commission. We allude to the inauguration, on the 10th June 1863, of the Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Council of the Society and we ourselves having given our consent to the Memorial, which had been raised by public subscription at a cost of nearly 8,000/., being placed there. Further particulars on the subject of this Memorial will be found in the address printed in the Appendix which was read on that occasion by the Memorial Committee (see Appendix I.).

The Horticultural Society has paid to us a total sum of 4,445/., as rent since the opening of the gardens (including 231/., received as rent of stalls in the South Arcades).

The question of the maintenance of the roads round our estate, and the heavy cost of such maintenance has, until a very recent period, been a source of serious trouble and difficulty to us ever since the period of their original construction by us and the other adjoining landowners. At that time a sum of about 19,000/., was expended upon them, two-thirds of which was

defrayed by ourselves, irrespective of the compensation paid to persons occupying property on the line of them. It was mentioned by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 in their Report that they were themselves compelled to incur an outlay of more than 13,000*l.* in repairing and maintaining these roads during their period of occupying their site on our estate, all applications to the parish to take to them as public roads having up to that time been unsuccessful. A fresh application made by us in the year 1863 proved to be successful as far as the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster (in which the greater portion of Exhibition Road is situated) was concerned, but the parish of Kensington, in which the whole of the remainder of the roads are situated, continued to refuse to take to them. We are glad, however, to be able to report that the latter parish has now agreed to do so, on condition of their being placed in thorough repair, at a cost of more than 4,000*l.*, of which the quota payable by us was assessed at 706*l.* 16*s.* This arrangement has accordingly been carried into effect, and the whole of the roads are now parish roads.

Department
of Science
and Art.

Statistics of
visitors.

We have fully explained in former Reports the circumstances connected with the establishment by Parliament, in promotion of the scheme originally proposed by us in our Second Report, of the Department of Science and Art, and the South Kensington Museum, on that portion of the South Kensington Estate which was retained by the Government on the dissolution of our original partnership in the Estate. That Department and Museum continue to receive the most gratifying support from the public. The numbers of visitors to the Museum, which, as stated in our last Report amounted in 1860 to 610,696, had increased in 1866 to 756,075, (*viz.*, 515,674 in the day time and 240,401 in the evening), and between the opening of the Museum in June 1857 and December 1866 to no less than 6,485,572, being an average of nearly 700,000 per annum.

The separate visitors to the comparatively small Patent Museum, which occupies an independent site in the Kensington Museum, and is not subject to the restrictions as to admission existing in the case of the latter, but is open free to the public

every day, amounted to 938,115 in the 7 years ending with 1866, being an average of 134,000 a year. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 state in their Report that more than 6,000,000 persons visited that Exhibition in the six months during which it was open, and the number of visitors to the Horticultural Gardens has been shown above to amount to as many as 350,000 a year.

The approaching completion of the great circle of Metropolitan Railway communication, with the special accommodation to be afforded to the estate in connection with it, will still further facilitate the access of visitors to the estate. (See map at the end of the volume.)

Reference has been made in a previous part of this Report to the permanent buildings erected in connexion with the South Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, and used as refreshment rooms during the Exhibition of 1862. ^{Refreshment rooms of 1862.} The circumstances under which we agreed to the erection of these buildings, and to the expenditure of 17,000*l.* as our quota of their cost, will be found set forth in a Report made by our Finance Committee and adopted by us, which is contained in the Appendix (see Appendix K.). The sum of 17,000*l.* in question (with 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* interest) was paid by us to the contractors on the 23rd June 1863, and their mortgage on the property in connexion therewith discharged. We have already stated that we included the greater portion of these structures in the sale of the freehold of the site of the Exhibition Building to Her Majesty's Government for the sum of 120,000*l.* At a subsequent period we agreed to lend to the Department of Science and Art for three years, ending in 1867, (recently extended by us for a further period of three years,) at a nominal rent of 1*s.* per annum, the central portion of the refreshment rooms not comprised in the above sale, on condition of the Department keeping it in repair during their occupation of it, and insuring it against accidents by fire to the extent of 10,000*l.* At the time when we originally agreed to this loan the Department merely contemplated using the building for the temporary reception of some of

National
Portrait
Exhibition.

the collections occupying the iron Museum Building, which was about to be pulled down and replaced by permanent structures in conformity with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry. The Museum of Animal Products belonging to the Department and also a large and valuable collection of models of naval architecture have accordingly been transferred to this building.* In the year 1865 a proposal was made by the Earl of Derby, and adopted by the Department, for an Exhibition of National Portraits to be held at South Kensington, and to extend over two or three years. It was determined to apply the Exhibition refreshment room buildings to the purpose, the north light possessed by them being favourable for the exhibition of pictures, and the erection of side screens throughout their length giving every facility for the arrangement of large numbers of portraits. The first Exhibition, containing 1,031 portraits, and reaching down to the Revolution of 1688, accordingly took place last year, and was in every respect successful. The number of visitors in the period of 18 weeks, during which it remained open, amounted to more than 73,000.

The second Exhibition of 866 portraits, and reaching down to the beginning of the present century, is taking place during this season, and it is proposed to hold a third and final Exhibition in the year 1868. We give in the Appendix the Minute of the Department of Science and Art, dated 21st September 1865, directing the first of these interesting Exhibitions to be held on our estate in 1866, which Minute embodies the letter from Lord Derby making the original suggestion for holding them (see Appendix L.).

* We notice with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Department, with the sanction of the Treasury, to provide for the re-erection of the Iron Museum in the east of London, on a spot that has been provided free of cost for the purpose at Bethnal Green, and to furnish it with superfluous and duplicate specimens belonging to the South Kensington Museum and to other Departments, whereby valuable instruction in Science and Art and ready means of recreation and amusement will be afforded to the toiling and overcrowded population of that part of the metropolis. It is to be hoped that similar Museums may hereafter be founded in other parts of London.

On the ground floor of the same buildings, and with an access from the Horticultural Gardens, has been established the remarkable Museum of Pisciculture, belonging to the Acclimatization Society, which constantly attracts large numbers of visitors.

In consequence of the purchase by the Government of the site of the Exhibition Buildings and the above-mentioned portions of the permanent refreshment rooms adjoining that site, under a pledge to apply the property permanently to the purposes of Science and Art, the Office of Works issued in the month of January 1864 an invitation to architects to submit designs for the public buildings intended to be erected thereon, specifying in particular buildings for the reception of the Natural History Collections of the British Museum and for the models of inventions and machines belonging to the Patent Commissioners (see Appendix M.). Three premiums of 400*l.*, 250*l.*, and 100*l.* respectively were offered for the most approved designs. In pursuance of this invitation upwards of 30 such designs were sent in anonymously and publicly exhibited in the new Houses of Parliament. The judges, viz., Lord Elcho, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. David Roberts, R.A., Mr. J. Fergusson, and Mr. Pennethorne, finally awarded the first premium by a unanimous vote to Captain Fowke, with the general concurrence of the public, the second and third premiums being awarded to Professor Kerr and Mr. Borthwick. Captain Fowke's skill and experience in the art of construction had already been shown in connexion with the buildings of the Department of Science and Art, in which Department he filled the post of engineer and architect, and also in the Horticultural Conservatory and the Arcades surrounding the Horticultural Gardens. He was further the architect of the buildings of the Exhibition of 1862, and the designer of the Edinburgh Industrial Museum, and of the National Gallery in Dublin. In December 1865, Captain Fowke was prematurely removed by death, and we cannot omit this opportunity of bearing our testimony to the high merits of a public servant to whose assistance we ourselves have been so much indebted.

As respects the application of a portion of the site of the Exhibition Buildings to the purposes of a General Museum of

Natural History Museum and Patent Museum. Competition of architects.

Report of Patent

Office, &c.
Committee.

Patents, an object distinctly contemplated as already mentioned at the time of the purchase of the site, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in May 1864 on the motion of Mr. Dillwyn "to inquire as to the most suitable arrangements " to be made respecting the Patent Office Library and Museum." The Committee examined nearly 20 witnesses, and finally adopted the Report given in the Appendix (see Appendix N.).

This Report, whilst recommending the establishment in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane of the Office, Library, and *a special collection of patented inventions made for the purpose of evidence, illustration, or record of patent rights*, points out that such a collection is not so connected with a General Museum of Mechanical Inventions as to render the neighbourhood of the last-named Museum to a Patent Office and Library or Law Courts necessary. The Report further states that the South Kensington site affords ample space for this Museum.

Estimates.

The estimates for 1866-7 accordingly contained an estimate for 10,000*l.* towards the cost of the erection on this site of a Museum of Models and Specimens of Patented and Mechanical Inventions, as well as an estimate for 50,000*l.* towards the cost of erecting the proposed new building to contain the Natural History Collections of the British Museum. The change of government, however, which took place in the course of last year prevented these estimates from being then proceeded with. The latter of these, however, (that relating to the British Museum,) was re-inserted by the present Government in the estimates for the current year, 1867-8, and for the same amount of 50,000*l.*, but it was eventually arranged that the whole question should be postponed till the commencement of next Session, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook, on the part of the Government, to submit a comprehensive scheme for the consideration of Parliament. We would refer to the highly satisfactory discussion which took place on the subject on the 29th July last, when the ordinary British Museum vote was brought before the House of Commons. A very general opinion was expressed (even by some of those who had previously objected to the separation of the Museum Collections) that the

time had now arrived when that separation had become unavoidable, and when advantage should be taken of the opportunity afforded by the possession of the large extent of land purchased from us by the Government to erect the necessary Museum Buildings thereon. It is also to be hoped that last year's estimate for the erection on this site of a Museum of Patented and other Inventions may be re-introduced and carried at no distant date, and still further progress thus made towards the realization of the important national purposes for which the estate was originally purchased.

It should be stated that a large portion of the land in question was lent by the Government for the purposes of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866, which in addition to being visited by nearly 150,000 persons in nine days, proved to be very successful in a pecuniary point of view, notwithstanding the heavy expenses attending it.

It does not appear to be within our province to offer any observations on the subject of the Great International Exhibition now being held in Paris, although that Exhibition, like the previous ones of 1855 in Paris and 1862 in London, must be looked upon as being the direct offspring of the International Exhibition of 1851, which it was our privilege to conduct to so successful an issue. But we deem it right to make special reference to a letter addressed to Lord Taunton, as Chairman of the Schools Inquiry Commission, by Dr. Lyon Playfair, on the subject of Industrial Education in connexion with the Exhibition of 1867, inasmuch as the letter in question bears important testimony to the necessity of imparting to the industrial classes of this country that systematic scientific instruction which is now so generally diffused amongst the nations of the continent, and to the deficiency in the means of providing which we originally called public attention in our Second Report, at the time of the purchase of the Kensington Gore Estate. The letter in question having been circulated by that Commission amongst many eminent jurors of the Exhibition and others, the whole of the replies received have recently been laid before

International
Horticultural
Exhibition.

Paris Exhi-
bition of
1867.
Industrial
instruction.

Parliament as an Appendix to a Special Report of the Schools Commission on the subject, dated 2nd July 1867. Those replies exhibit a very general concurrence in Dr. Playfair's views, and the Commission itself urges the institution of "a special inquiry into the state and effects of technical education abroad, and particularly in France, Germany, and Switzerland." Owing to the importance of the subject and its immediate connection with our own original recommendations, we reproduce the whole of these documents in the Appendix (see Appendix O.). The Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to Her Majesty for 1863, records the important testimony borne by many foreign Governments, on the occasion of the Exhibition of 1862, to the great influence which the Science and Art Department (so far as its share in advancing industrial education is concerned) has had on the industrial progress of this country in matters of Science and Art (see page XV. of that Report).

Results attained by Science and Art Department.

The following summary of the results attained by the Department of Science and Art may not be uninteresting. The number of Science Schools, amounting to nine in 1860 with 500 students had increased in 1866 to 153 with 6,835 students, amongst whom as many as 2,071 prizes were distributed. A Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, now attended by 44 students (29 of whom were sent by the Admiralty), has been established in connection with the Department. 99 Schools of Art are in operation throughout the country, giving instruction to 17,210 students, whilst as many as 105,695 persons, paying fees exceeding 18,600*l.*, were taught drawing in 1866 through the agency of the Department. The permanent buildings for the South Kensington Museum, and for the Schools of Art, Science, and Naval Architecture are being rapidly proceeded with. The travelling collections of Works of Art belonging to the Department were lent to nine provincial towns and two metropolitan districts in 1866, and were visited by 954,717 persons. The number of readers in the National Art Library amounted last year to 11,622 and the education collections of books and appa-

ratus were consulted by 6,399 persons. The receipts for admission to the Museum on the days when a charge is made were 1,167*l.* in 1866, and have amounted to a total of about 14,000*l.*, since its opening in 1857 (upwards of 3,300*l.* having been received in the Exhibition year 1862).

We have now to call attention to the communications that passed in the year 1862 between ourselves and the committee appointed by the Queen to advise Her Majesty on the subject of the Memorial to the Prince Consort (which committee consisted of the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, the late Sir Charles Eastlake, and the late Mr. William Cubitt), inasmuch as what took place on that occasion forms a natural prelude to the arrangements subsequently entered into by us for promoting the erection of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences hereafter referred to.

The Committee in question having applied to several of the leading architects of this country to give them the benefit of their opinion on the subject, those gentlemen, in a Report dated the 5th June 1862, recommended that the Memorial should consist of a Personal Monument in Hyde Park, between Rotten Row and the Kensington Road, and a Central Hall to be placed on our estate, in a direct line between the Monument and the centre of the Conservatory of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Committee accordingly applied to us to learn whether we would be willing to devote the necessary space for the purpose.

In reply, we expressed our satisfaction at any plan serving to connect the National Memorial to our own illustrious and lamented President with the Kensington Gore Estate, and we stated our readiness to reserve for a reasonable time a suitable site for the proposed Hall, in the situation indicated by the Committee.

In a Report addressed to Her Majesty on the 27th June 1862, the Committee stated in detail the motives which induced them to recommend that the Hall in question should form part of the National Memorial to the Prince Consort. They expressed their opinion "that a Hall forming a central point of union where

“ men of Science and Art could meet, where the results of their
“ labours, with a view to the special purposes indicated by the
“ Committee, could be communicated and discussed, and where
“ deputies from affiliated societies throughout the United
“ Kingdom could occasionally confer with the Metropolitan
“ Authorities, might be fitly recommended as marking, with the
“ Monument, the general object of the institutions in their
“ vicinity.” The Committee in support of this recommendation, quoted passages from our own Second Report of 1852 to the Crown, and from public speeches delivered on various occasions by His Royal Highness himself.

In the reply which Her Majesty directed to be made to the Committee on the 18th July 1862, Her Majesty conveyed her entire and cordial approval of their recommendation that a Central Hall of the character proposed by them, and which might hereafter be made to form part of a general institution for the promotion of scientific and artistic education, should be erected in connexion with the Personal Monument to be placed directly opposite to it in Hyde Park. Her Majesty further expressed her anxious wish “ that the establishments already placed upon
“ our estate, as well as those that might be expected to come
“ there, should be considered as a whole,” and constitute “ one
“ great and comprehensive institution, having for its object to
“ increase the means of industrial education, and extend the
“ influence of Science and Art upon productive industry, and
“ forming the most lasting and worthy memorial of the Prince’s
“ untiring and unselfish exertions for the general good.”

On the 25th March 1863, however, the Queen’s Committee addressed a further Report to Her Majesty, in which they stated that they had invited seven eminent architects to contribute designs for the Personal Memorial and the Central Hall, accompanied by estimates of the cost of their execution. It appeared that only one of the designs prepared in accordance with this invitation was capable of being executed for the sum of between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*, which represented the extent of the public subscriptions to the memorial, and that even in that instance the

sum in question would only suffice for the execution of the Personal Memorial alone, without making any provision whatever for the cost of the Hall. It was therefore obvious, that, even on the supposition of this particular design being selected, the question of the erection of the Hall must necessarily be postponed. But the design recommended by the Committee for adoption, that of Mr. Gilbert Scott, involved an outlay of nearly double the amount then subscribed by the public, and in submitting this recommendation the Committee, after expressing their regret at the necessity of the temporary postponement of the plan for erecting the Central Hall which had now become inevitable, stated their opinion that, for the purpose of completing the sum required for the execution of the Personal Memorial as designed by Mr. Scott, the liberality of Parliament would not be appealed to in vain.

Her Majesty caused the Committee to be informed in her reply of the 22nd April 1863, that she concurred in their recommendation, at the same time that Her Majesty stated that she fully participated in their regret that it had been found necessary to abandon for the present the idea of the Central Hall, which, combined with a Personal Memorial, would have appeared to unite the tribute of national gratitude with that object in which the Prince Consort took the strongest interest, and would also have for ever associated with the Memorial the recollections of the Exhibition of 1851. Her Majesty added, that "this regret was modified by the expectation that whenever the Commissioners of 1851 may be in a position to appropriate the vacant space north of the conservatory in the Royal Horticultural Gardens to the purposes for which the estate was purchased, a hall may still form part of the buildings to be erected there."

Her Majesty's Government accordingly submitted an estimate to Parliament in the Session of 1863 for the grant of the sum of 50,000*l.* in aid of the above-mentioned sum of between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* subscribed by the general public, and the vote passed without opposition. The whole of the necessary funds for the Personal Memorial having thus been obtained, and the

design of Mr. Scott finally selected, the erection of the Memorial on the proposed site, and exactly opposite the centre of the Conservatory of the Horticultural Society, is being rapidly proceeded with, and will probably be completed in the course of next year. We give in the Appendix the correspondence, of which the above is an epitome (*see Appendix P.*).

Central Hall
of Arts and
Sciences.

In less than two years after the postponement of the question of erecting the Central Hall, the matter was again brought under our notice, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having informed Lord Derby, as our President, that a strong desire existed in many quarters for the erection of a Hall of Arts and Sciences on our estate, and that a large number of persons had given in their names as approving of the scheme, and as willing to accept the office of vice-patrons of the Hall under his Presidency. His Royal Highness expressed his desire to be made acquainted with our views upon the matter previous to a meeting of the promoters of the Hall being summoned, and to learn to what extent we might be disposed to co-operate in the scheme, which involved a total estimated outlay of 200,000*l.* in the erection of a building intended to hold upwards of 5,000 persons, and to be made available for the general purposes of Science and Art. We therefore felt it our duty to give the maturest consideration to the question thus brought before us. We finally adopted the following series of resolutions, which we requested Lord Derby to communicate to the Prince of Wales, as President of the proposed Hall.

Resolutions
respecting
Hall.

" I.—That a large surplus having accrued from the receipts of the Great Exhibition of 1851, a Supplemental Charter was granted to the Royal Commissioners in December 1851, by which they were empowered ' to dispose of all such surplus as aforesaid, and the income thereof which may be at their disposal, in the furtherance of any such plan or plans as may from time to time be devised by them as aforesaid,'—those plans having reference (as previously stated in the preamble to the Charter) to measures designed to ' increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of Science and Art upon productive industry,' the Commissioners stating their opinion ' that no measures could be so strictly in accordance with the ends of the Exhibition.'

" The Commissioners were further empowered to invest their funds

in such manner as they might think fit, 'till required for the execution of any such plan or plans;' and the Charter concluded by declaring that when all the matters entrusted by it to be done by the Commissioners 'shall be fully performed or become incapable of being executed,' the Charter 'shall be absolutely void.'

"II.—That, under the power thus given by the Supplemental Charter, the Commissioners proceeded to invest their surplus funds in the purchase of the ground at Kensington, now known as the Kensington Estate, on one portion of which, purchased by the Government, stands the South Kensington Museum.

"III.—That, in furtherance of the objects above stated, the Government contributed, with the sanction of Parliament, in the years 1852 and 1854, towards the purchase of such Estate as a national object, sums amounting to 177,500*l.*, which advances (with the exception of an amount representing the value of the site of the South Kensington Museum, retained by the Government) were subsequently repaid to the Government.

"IV. That the increased value of the property arising out of the purchase by the Commissioners under the advice of the late Prince Consort, has enabled them to make satisfactory arrangements for effecting this repayment, whereby they now hold their Estate under conditions which insure the possession by them, within a limited period, of the whole of the main square or central portion of it (with the exception of the land referred to in Resolution V.), free from every encumbrance.

"V.—That in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by their Supplemental Charter, the Commissioners sold to the Government, with the sanction of Parliament, in the year 1863, between sixteen and seventeen acres of such central portion of the Estate, at a sacrifice of about 150,000*l.* of their then estimated value, subject to the condition that the land should be permanently used for purposes connected with Science or the Arts.

"VI.—That the remainder of the central portion, exclusive of and surrounding the land at present leased to the Horticultural Society, remains wholly unproductive (with the exception of the rental derived from various houses on the north side of the property).

"VII.—That the original design of the Prince Consort, to which the Commissioners accorded their ready assent, comprised a scheme intended to 'increase the means of industrial education and extend the influence of Science and Art upon productive industry,' as previously stated.

"VIII.—That, although various circumstances have interfered with the completion of this design in its integrity, there is still reason to hope

that the objects of Science and Art, the promotion of which is the primary duty of the Commission, may be advanced by the accomplishment of that which was always a prominent feature in the scheme, viz., the erection of a *Central Hall*, which might serve (in the words of the Commissioners' Second Report) to 'provide for men of Science and Art 'a centre of action and of exchange of the results of their labours,' and also assist in 'affording instruction and recreation to the greatest 'number of human beings.'

"IX.—That a scheme has been submitted to the Commission for the erection of such a Hall on the portion of the Estate facing the Kensington Road, immediately opposite to the Memorial of the Prince Consort, now in course of erection, and adjoining the Gardens of the Horticultural Society; and that the cost of the Hall, which would contain from 5,000 to 7,500 persons, and provide ample accommodation, not only for the above objects, but also for the exhibition of pictures and sculpture, for industrial and other temporary Exhibitions, and for great musical performances, may be estimated at about 200,000*l*.

"X.—That the erection of such a Hall would be entirely within the scope of the trust of the Commissioners, and would justify them in the expenditure of a considerable portion of their capital for the attainment of the objects in question.

"XI.—That their justification for such an expenditure would, however, greatly depend upon the probable use to be made of the Hall, if erected, by the societies and bodies chiefly interested, and by the public, who might be desirous of obtaining the right of admission to it on all public occasions.

"XII.—That the Finance Committee be authorized to guarantee, on behalf of the Commission, a sum not exceeding one-fourth of the total expense of the proposed Hall, but on the condition that the amount so guaranteed shall not exceed 50,000*l*,—in addition to the free grant by the Commission of a lease of the site of the Hall, for not less than 99 years, a grant which is valued at upwards of 60,000*l*,—provided that the whole of the remaining sum required to be subscribed within the space of eighteen months from the present time; and further provided that the total sum thus raised, including the Commissioners' guarantee, insures the entire completion of the building, externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it.

"XIII.—That any sum which may be subscribed by the public between the limits of 150,000*l*. and 200,000*l*. shall go in diminution of the Commissioners' guarantee; and further, that any sum not exceeding 20,000*l*. which may be subscribed after the Commissioners shall have

been entirely discharged from their guarantee, and the building completed, shall be invested for the purpose of insuring the permanent maintenance of the Hall when erected.

“XIV.—That as the subscriptions on the part of the public in consideration of the right of admission to the Hall must be mainly dependent on the attractions to be offered by the societies and other bodies availing themselves of it, such societies connected with Science or Art as may appear likely to have occasion to use the Hall be applied to in the first instance, to ascertain how far they would be willing to co-operate in the project by engaging to occupy the Hall for their respective meetings, &c., at stated periods, either by the purchase of a perpetual right to use it, or by the payment of a specified rent.

“XV.—That, in the event of a favourable response from such a number of such societies as in the estimation of the Commissioners may be sufficient, the promoters of the Hall be authorized to invite the public to contribute towards its erection, on the principle of securing permanent admission on terms proportioned to the interest to be acquired.

“XVI. That, so far as the guarantee offered by the Commissioners shall not be covered by public subscriptions, they shall be entitled (but not for the individual advantage of any of the Members of the Commission) to the same rights as are granted to the public.

“XVII. That no portion of the Commissioners' guarantee, except as herein-after mentioned, shall become payable by them until the building is completed and the total expenditure incurred accurately ascertained.

“XVIII. That, in the event of the scheme being proceeded with, a Charter of Incorporation satisfactory to the Commissioners be obtained, containing provisions for the proper management of the Hall, and defining the purposes to which it may be applied.

“XIX.—That the Finance Committee be authorized, in the event of satisfactory replies to the applications to the societies referred to in Resolution XIV., to advance out of the Commissioners' guarantee the sum of 2,000*l.*, to be expended in such manner as they may think fit, for the purpose of meeting the expenses connected with obtaining the necessary subscriptions on the part of the public, and other preliminary expenses.”

His Royal Highness lost no time in bringing these resolutions under the notice of the promoters of the Hall at a meeting summoned for the purpose at Marlborough House on the 6th July 1865, when the expediency of erecting the proposed Hall was unanimously recognized, and a Provisional Committee

of 12 persons, under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, was appointed, with full powers to consider and adopt such measures as might appear to them best calculated to carry into effect the proposed undertaking.

The representatives of many of the leading societies having announced their adhesion to the scheme and consented to fill the office of vice-patrons of the Hall, and various important societies (especially the Society of Arts, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the Royal Horticultural Society) having signified their intention of using the Hall, the Provisional Committee agreed to the issue of the explanatory statement given in the Appendix, setting forth the reasons for the erection of the Hall, describing its general character, pointing out the various purposes to which it was proposed to apply it, and inviting subscriptions on the part of the public to the extent of 150,000*l.* in order to enable the Committee to claim the benefit of the offer of the grant of a site for the Hall, and of the guarantee of 50,000*l.* specified in Resolution XII. (*See Appendix Q.*) At the same time we agreed to extend the time for collecting the subscriptions of 150,000*l.* in question until the 1st May 1867, and to grant a lease of the site of the Hall for 999 years at the nominal rent of 1*s.* per annum, instead of the shorter period of 99 years referred to in that Resolution.

We ought not to omit to notice that the Lords of the Admiralty, who succeeded the late Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital as mortgagees of the estate under the Act of 1866, consented on their part, and on our application, to release the site of the Hall from the mortgage, in consideration of the great reduction already effected by us in the mortgage debt.

The actual issue of the statement of the Committee took place in the month of December 1865, and by the following summer no less than 110,000*l.* had been subscribed by the public. The monetary panic which took place at that time induced the Committee to refrain from pursuing measures to obtain further subscriptions. On the 19th July 1866, however, Messrs. Lucas Brothers made an offer to the Committee to the effect that if the contract for the construction of the Hall were given

Necessary
funds raised
for erection
of Hall.

to them they were willing to take in sittings the balance of the cost of construction of the Hall not covered by our guarantee of 50,000*l.* and by the subscribed capital, then amounting to 110,000*l.* (soon afterwards increased to 112,000*l.*), on condition of the total cost not exceeding 200,000*l.* The work was to be valued by Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson, who are our own surveyors, and the Provisional Committee were to undertake that the sittings assigned to Messrs. Lucas in lieu of money payment should be sold on their behalf prior to the sale of any sittings to release us from our guarantee.

As this offer involved a certain modification in the conditions originally laid down by us, the Committee brought it under our notice, and we acquainted them in reply that, considering on the one hand the satisfactory progress already made by them in obtaining subscriptions from the general public, and on the other hand the interest which we ourselves took in the undertaking, as evinced by our Resolutions of 1865, we were willing to consent to such a modification in the original resolutions as might enable the Committee at once to take advantage of the liberal offer of Messrs. Lucas and accept the stipulation laid down by them. We added that this concession on our part was only made on the clear understanding that the latter portion of Resolution XII. was strictly adhered to, viz., that the total sum raised by public subscription, combined with that provisionally contributed by Messrs. Lucas, and including our own guarantee, ensured the entire completion of the building externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of our surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it. We refer to the Appendix for the correspondence on this subject (*see* Appendix R.).

The preparation of the plans and working drawings of the Hall were in the mean time proceeded with by Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E., under the direction of the Committee, with the assistance of an influential Committee of Advice, and when completed they were placed in the hands of Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson, in accordance with our stipulation. Those gentlemen, after certain modifications had been made in the plans, in order to bring the entire cost within the prescribed limits, certified to us their

opinion on the 3rd April last that the building could be completed externally and internally, including the fittings and every expense connected with it, within the sum of 200,000*l*.

The Committee were therefore at once placed in a position to accept Messrs. Lucas's offer, and those gentlemen on their part subscribed for sittings to the extent of 38,000*l*.

Charter
granted for
Hall.

In pursuance of the provisions of No. XVIII. of our Resolutions above cited, the Provisional Committee applied to the Crown for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation, submitting the draft of such Charter for our previous approval. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to issue the desired Charter to them on the 8th April last. The Appendix contains a copy of this document (*see Appendix S.*).

First stone
laid by Her
Majesty.

The first stone of the Hall was laid by Her Majesty in person on the 20th May last, in the presence of upwards of 6,000 spectators. We refer to the Appendix for an account of the ceremonial observed on the occasion (*see Appendix T.*).

It is expected that the building will be entirely completed and opened to the public in between two and three years from the present time, and that the great organ which it is intended to erect in it as an essential feature of the Hall will be simultaneously completed.

Plans of our estate were annexed to our Third and Fourth Reports. The plan prefixed to the present Report exhibits clearly the proposed position of the Central Hall with respect to the estate and the surrounding property. We also give a map showing the manner in which the Hall will be placed in direct connection with the rest of the metropolis, and with the country generally, by means of the extensive system of railway communication already completed or at present in course of construction (*see plan at the end of the Appendix*).

Financial
position of
Commission.

In accordance with the announcement made by us in our Third Report, we have continued regularly to transmit to the Home Office, for presentation to Her Majesty, an annual statement of our receipts and expenditure. It now becomes our duty to submit, in continuation of the Return of our financial position contained in Appendix N. to our Fourth Report, a complete

statement of our receipts and expenditure for the whole period between the 1st January 1861 and the 31st December 1866, duly audited, as on each former occasion, by the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, who have kindly undertaken the task of doing so at our request (*see Appendix U.*)

We cannot but look upon our financial position as being at present highly satisfactory. Our mortgage debt, which amounted at the date of our last Report to 187,000*l.*, had been reduced by the 31st December last to less than half that amount; and since that date agreements have been entered into for the sale of ground rents to the extent of more than 23,000*l.*, the whole of which sum is applicable to the further reduction of the mortgage debt. The unsold portion of our ground rents will suffice, when realized, not only to pay off the whole balance of the mortgage debt, but to leave a large surplus balance in our hands available for the general purposes of our incorporation. Our annual income derived from ground rents and other house property on the estate, and from our reserve fund, considerably exceeds our total expenditure of every kind (including the interest on our mortgage debt), independently of any rental that may be paid to us by the Horticultural Society. In addition to the value of the site elsewhere referred to as agreed to be devoted by us to the purposes of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences, and estimated at 60,000*l.*, and also in addition to the central portion of the Exhibition refreshment rooms still belonging to us, and worth (say) 20,000*l.*, we are in possession of land on the main square of the estate as yet unappropriated to permanent public purposes, and at present productive of scarcely any income, of a commercial value not far short of 200,000*l.*, and this entirely irrespective of the value of the 22½ acres of land leased to the Horticultural Society.

We have now, in conclusion, briefly to sum up the various particulars contained in this Report. Conclusion.

We have set forth in detail all the circumstances connected with the sale by us to Her Majesty's Government of the site of the Exhibition of 1862, with the sanction of Parliament and

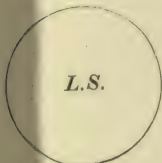
under the special condition that the site in question shall be permanently devoted to purposes connected with Science or the Arts. We have also shown that the effect of this sale, and the payment to us of the sum of 120,000*l.* voted by Parliament for the purpose, has been to place our financial position on the most satisfactory footing.

We have further explained the various purposes of public utility to which portions of the estate have been temporarily applied since the date of our last Report, in addition to the progressive development upon the property of the South Kensington Museum and the Department of Science and Art. Of these purposes we have more especially to specify the International Exhibition of 1862, the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1866, and the successive Exhibitions of National Portraits. And finally, after relating the circumstances connected with the proposal made in 1862 to erect upon the estate a portion of the National Memorial to our lamented President the Prince Consort in connection with the Personal Memorial in Hyde Park, we have shown how, notwithstanding the abandonment of that particular proposal, it nevertheless has since led to the definite adoption and prosecution of a scheme for the erection on our estate of a Central Hall of Arts and Sciences worthy of a great industrial country, a scheme to which we deemed it right to give our cordial and ready assistance, as soon as it was demonstrated to us that it was likely to receive that support on the part of the public which we deemed essential to its success. The erection of that Hall has now been commenced, and we trust to see fully realised the anticipation expressed by the Provisional Committee, in their address to Her Majesty on the occasion of Her Majesty laying the first stone of the Hall a few weeks ago, that when completed it may "prove of lasting benefit to the interests of Science and Art, and add to the enjoyment and instruction of large numbers of Her Majesty's subjects."

It only remains for us once more to return to Her Majesty our grateful thanks for the unceasing confidence reposed in us by Her Majesty, and to repeat the assurance of our anxiety

still to merit a continuance of Her Majesty's gracious approval of our endeavours to assist in advancing those great interests of Science and Art for the promotion of which we have been incorporated.

Given under our Corporate Seal at the Palace of Westminster,
this Fifteenth day of August 1867.



EDGAR A. BOWRING,
Secretary.

DERBY.
MARLBOROUGH.
BUCCLEUCH.
RICHMOND.
BUCKINGHAM.
ROSSE.
GRANVILLE.
RUSSELL.
JOHN MANNERS.
ROBERT MONTAGU.
PORTMAN.
OVERSTONE.
TAUNTON.
S. H. NORTHCOTE.
B. DISRAELI.

W. E. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT LOWE.
H. A. BRUCE.
A. Y. SPEARMAN.
C. WENTWORTH DILKE.
CHARLES LYELL.
R. MURCHISON.
FRANCIS GRANT
THOMAS BARING.
THOMAS BAZLEY.
THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.
JOHN FOWLER.
T. F. GIBSON.
WARINGTON W. SMYTH.
HENRY THRING.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY on the occasion of the DEATH of HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, incorporated by Royal Charter, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the assurance of our devotion to Your Throne and Royal Person, and of our deepest sympathy with Your Majesty in the most grievous affliction which has, by the will of Providence, recently befallen Your Majesty and the whole nation in the death of Your Majesty's august Consort, our much-loved and revered President.

The great conception of the International Exhibition of 1851, for the promotion of which we were originally appointed by Your Majesty, was due to His Royal Highness. A conception at once so novel and so comprehensive was only gradually understood and appreciated by the country at large; and there was reason to fear, so great were the difficulties to be overcome and prejudices to be encountered, that the design itself might have resulted in failure, had not the same mind which originally conceived it watched over the whole process of its organization, and guided and directed its gradual development.

As an illustration of the unwearied assiduity with which His Royal Highness applied himself to the realization of this great scheme, we humbly take leave to mention that he never failed to preside over the numerous meetings of the Commission (except on one or two occasions when it met for formal business only) in the two years over which the original labours of the Commission extended, and in the ten years which have subsequently elapsed. His Royal Highness, with similar regularity, presided over many important Committees of our body, was daily occupied in superintending the various details of our proceedings, and was in constant communication with all classes interested in the undertaking.

The remarkable success which attended the Exhibition of 1851 induced Your Majesty graciously to direct the issue to us of a supplementary Charter, giving us full power to dispose of the large surplus which that

success had left in our hands, in accordance with such scheme as might be devised by us; and under that Charter we now continue to exist as a permanent Corporation. In our new, as in our original position, the advantages derived from His Royal Highness's enlightened views and deep interest in all matters relating to Science and the Arts were equally felt. On the Kensington Gore Estate, purchased by us, there have already sprung into existence the important Government Department of Science and Art, the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the buildings of the proposed International Exhibition of 1862 (the natural and necessary complement of the Exhibition of 1851), in respect of each of which the effects of the fostering care of His Royal Highness are plainly discernible to all.

Irreparable as will be to us the loss of His Royal Highness's assistance in the discharge of the important duties graciously intrusted to us by Your Majesty, it will be more than ever incumbent on us, animated by his example and reverencing his memory, to continue our exertions to perform those duties to Your Majesty's satisfaction; and it is our earnest prayer that Your Majesty—soothed by the remembrance of the good deeds of him of whom Your Majesty has been thus prematurely bereft, and of the life devoted by him to assist in promoting the happiness and well-being of Your Majesty's subjects—sustained by the love of an united family—and strong in the affections of a prosperous and contented people—may derive that support and consolation from Almighty God which He in His mercy never withholds from those who trust in Him.

Given under our Corporate Seal, at the Palace of Westminster, this 7th day of February 1862.

(L.S.)

GRANVILLE.
BUCCLEUCH.
BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.
DERBY.
ROSSE.
RUSSELL.
PALMERSTON.
PORTMAN.
OVERSTONE.
TAUNTON.
G. C. LEWIS.
WILLIAM COWPER.
B. DISRAELI.
THOS. MILNER GIBSON.
W. E. GLADSTONE.

ROBERT LOWE.
A. Y. SPEARMAN.
C. WENTWORTH DILKE.
C. L. EASTLAKE.
CHARLES LYELL.
ROD. I. MURCHISON.
THOMAS BARING.
THOMAS BAZLEY.
RICHARD COBDEN.
THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.
THOS. F. GIBSON.
JOHN GOTT.
JOHN HAWKSHAW.
LEONARD HORNER.
HENRY THRING.

EDGAR A. BOWRING, Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SALE TO HER MAJESTY'S
GOVERNMENT OF THE SITE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING OF
1862, WITH OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

(1.)

SIR,

Whitehall, 20th January 1863.

WITH reference to the correspondence which took place last year between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, on the subject of the appropriation of a portion of the Kensington Gore Estate to public purposes, I am directed to request that you will move their Lordships to acquaint Her Majesty's Commissioners whether Her Majesty's Government are disposed to negotiate for the purchase of the whole or any part of the land on that estate that was devoted to the purposes of the late Exhibition.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(2.)

Treasury Chambers, 20th May 1863.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that they have caused inquiry to be made respecting the terms on which the interest of the contractors in the building erected and used for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862 can be acquired, and likewise respecting the probable charge of such alterations and improvements as would be necessary in order to adapt the building to public purposes, and that these inquiries have now been brought to a point sufficiently forward to enable my Lords to reply to your Secretary's letter of 20th January last, by stating that they are prepared to negotiate with you for the purchase of the land on which the building stands, together with certain of its appendages belonging to you.

I have, &c.

The Commissioners of the
Exhibition of 1851.

F. PEEL.

(3.)

Whitehall, 21st May 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, stating, in reply to the Commissioners' communication of the 20th January last, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are prepared to negotiate with the Commissioners for the purchase of the land on which the building erected and used for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862 stands, together with certain of its appendages belonging to the Commissioners.

In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, that, assuming their Lordships to be able to come to terms with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, the contractors, whose property the Exhibition Building in question is, Her Majesty's Commissioners are on their part prepared to sell to Her Majesty's Government the freehold of the site of the building, amounting to about $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and to include in such sale the whole of the permanent structure, considerably exceeding 1,000 feet in length, used as refreshment rooms on the occasion of the Exhibition, and situated between the building and the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, with the exception of the central portion of about 300 feet in length, those refreshment rooms, together with the ground on which they stand, being the sole property of the Commissioners, who understand them to be the appendages referred to in your letter.

With regard to the price to be asked by the Commissioners for the above property, I am to request that you will submit the following observations to the Lords of the Treasury:—

As respects the value of the site occupied by the Exhibition Building, the Commissioners' Surveyor has reported to them that it cannot be estimated at less than 500*l.* per annum per acre, or 8,250*l.* per annum for the whole plot of $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This amount, capitalised at the low rate of 30 years' purchase, represents a total value of 247,500*l.*, or at 31 years' purchase (the price already obtained for some of the Commissioners' other land), 255,750*l.*

As respects the value of the refreshment rooms above spoken of, I am to observe that the Commissioners have expended a sum exceeding 10,000*l.* in the erection of the arcades, in and upon which they have been constructed, and that an additional sum of about 30,000*l.* was expended in the erection of the refreshment rooms themselves. The land on which they stand is also worth a very considerable sum, and the sale of the greater part of them to Her Majesty's Government would deprive the Commissioners of most of the large annual income which they have hitherto anticipated receiving from letting stalls, &c. in them, in connexion with the Horticultural Gardens.

The Lords of the Treasury will also be aware that the estate is subject to certain mortgages, two of which, amounting together to nearly 70,000*l.*, apply especially to the site of the Exhibition Building and of the refreshment rooms, and would have to be at once paid off by Her Majesty's Commissioners, to enable them to hand over the property now in question to Her Majesty's Government free of all encumbrance.

Under all the circumstances of the case, however, and understanding that Her Majesty's Government propose to devote the Exhibition Building, if purchased by them, to purposes entirely analogous with those for which the estate was originally obtained, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to state their readiness to sell their interest in the whole of the property above mentioned for the sum of 120,000*l.*, it being of course understood that all the expenses of every kind connected with the sale shall be defrayed by Her Majesty's Government. The cost of maintaining the moiety of the roads immediately adjoining the building would equally be payable by them until these roads are taken to by the parish.

In the event of the property in question being made over to Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's Commissioners must stipulate that it shall be permanently used "for purposes connected with Science or the "Arts;" those being the words employed in the Act under which the Department of Science and Art hold the portion of the estate now occupied by them.

With reference to the central portion of the refreshment rooms previously spoken of as excluded from the arrangement, it will of course be necessary for the Commissioners to reserve, in the interests of the public, a convenient means of access thereto from the buildings proposed to be purchased by Her Majesty's Government, in such manner as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are aware that the terms indicated in this letter are of a still more liberal character than those proposed by them on a former occasion, when the expediency of disposing of another portion of the estate for public purposes was under their consideration, whilst the loss of interest sustained by them in the mean time has been considerable. They believe, however, this liberality on their part to be justified by the unexpected circumstances under which an opportunity has presented itself of obtaining possession, for national purposes, of a building originally intended to be otherwise employed.

Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to state, in conclusion, that they feel that they are only acting in accordance with the trust committed to them in thus consenting to facilitate an arrangement proposed exclusively with a view to the public interests, and which is in entire harmony with the objects of their incorporation.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

(4.)

Treasury Chambers, 25th May 1863.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bowring's letter of the 21st instant, and to acquaint you that my Lords are prepared to accept your offer, and to purchase at the price of 120,000*l.* the ground occupied by the Exhibition Building of 1862, together with the portion of the refreshment rooms, and of their site, described in Mr. Bowring's letter; and they will propose to Parliament forthwith a vote for such portion of the price as is necessary to meet the incumbrances which affect the property, with a view of giving effect to the transfer at the earliest practicable time. Their Lordships agree to bear the expenses of the transfer.

They also undertake that an access shall be preserved from any public establishments which may be placed within the building to the refreshment rooms which you propose still to retain; and they have no difficulty in acceding to the stipulation made by you, that the building, which it has now been agreed to transfer, shall be permanently applied to purposes connected with Science and the Arts.

My Lords have agreed to purchase the entire interest of the contractors, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, in the building, at the price of 80,000*l.* subject, of course, like the arrangement with you, to the approval of Parliament.

I am, &c.

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Commissioners for the
Exhibition of 1851.

(5.)

Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bart, M.P., to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.,
18th May 1863.

MY DEAR MR. GLADSTONE,

I AM authorized by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas to accept your offer for 80,000*l.* for the removable portion of the building at Kensington, subject to the assent of Parliament and the 1851 Commissioners. In doing so, I feel bound to state that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas could, from offers made them, have realised a larger sum; but, identified as they have been with the 1862 Exhibition, they preferred taking a course more in harmony with their feelings than making it a mere money question.

It is, of course, understood that on the assent of Parliament the money

will be immediately paid, and they released from the charge of the building, and if it is not obtained, that reasonable time shall be given to remove the building.

If there are any details not referred to in this letter, I shall have pleasure in attending the meeting of the 1851 Commissioners on Thursday to arrange them.

I am, &c.

S. MORTON PETO.

To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(6.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P.

MY DEAR SIR M. PETO,

Downing Street, 19th May 1863.

I HAVE received your letter of yesterday, in which you accept, on the part of the contractors of the Exhibition Building of 1862, the offer of 80,000*l.* which I had made to them on the part of the Government, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to our concluding an arrangement with the Commissioners of 1851.

In tendering this sum as a price for their interest in the building, I with my colleagues believed that we were making, and indeed going beyond, a most liberal estimate of the value of the materials for removal; but I do not the less admit that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas may have made, in perfect good faith, a different estimate for themselves; and we entirely appreciate the spirit which they have manifested, not only by the acceptance, but by the prompt acceptance of the offer.

The Commissioners of 1851 will, I hope, on Thursday, determine on their own course; and if we conclude with them, I expect to lay estimates before the House of Commons on the day when it reassembles after the recess.

I agree, on the part of the Government, that when the contractors are prepared to hand over the building, and when the vote of Parliament shall have been obtained, the money due to them shall be paid forthwith. With respect to the time to be allowed for a removal, if the proposal to Parliament should miscarry, that is a matter on which I presume they would have to communicate with the Commissioners—we have no authority with respect to it; but we might request the Commissioners not to allow the contractors to suffer on account of any time which had been spent in communication held with a view to the acquisition of the building by the Government.

Your separate letter will have due consideration.

I remain, &c.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

(7.)

A DETAILED STATEMENT, prepared by Mr. HUNT, Surveyor of the Office of Works, of the SUMS which may be required for repairing, altering, and eventually completing the BUILDING used for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.

	£
For the necessary repairs and reinstatements required to make the building thoroughly and permanently substantial - - - - -	154,000
For the conversion of glass domes into solid domes -	40,000
For warming and ventilating apparatus -	30,000
For fire-proof floors to the picture galleries -	15,000
For completing architecturally the exterior parts of the building - - - - -	45,000
Total - - - - -	<u>£284,000</u>

(8.)

ESTIMATE prepared by Captain FOWKE for completing the EXHIBITION BUILDING according to his published Design.

Observations on the plans prepared for the International Exhibition Building, its durability, and the mode of completing it as a permanent museum.

SITE.

Site.

1. The site selected for the Exhibition Building had two peculiarities: it was limited on three sides by public roads, and the level was from four to eight feet below that of the roads; it was also bounded on the fourth or north side by the gardens of the Horticultural Society.

The whole site was on a subsoil of solid but porous gravel and sand, and consequently, even without artificial drainage (which, however, was abundantly provided), was one of the driest in the Metropolis.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE BUILDING.

Conditions influencing the building.

2. There were several essential conditions in the present Exhibition Building distinguishing it from other exhibition buildings, which exercised a material influence upon the design.

Firstly. It was laid down as a principle that the building should be so constructed as to be capable of being rendered permanent, in the event of a large surplus being realised by the Exhibition.

Secondly. Besides the usual requirements of an exhibition building, it

was necessary to erect picture galleries of a substantial character, secure from the evils of leakage, and of alternations of temperature, which had been experienced in the Iron Art Treasures Building at Manchester, and at the same time more safe from the danger of fire than had been the case in a building devoted to the reception of pictures at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

Thirdly. It was considered essential that large spaces should be provided for ceremonials.

And, lastly, it was desirable to attempt to remedy some of the acknowledged defects of former exhibition buildings; and first, among these, to avoid the exclusive use of glass as a covering material, as in the former great Exhibition Buildings of London and Paris.

Lighting.

3. Glass roofing is difficult to keep water-tight, and in summer necessitates a further covering as a protection from the heat and glare of the sun; and the light thus transmitted through a semi-opaque medium, however suitable in some cases, is dull and cloudy, and is wanting in the concentration and brilliancy which are essential to the proper exhibition of a large class of objects. In the present building only one-third of the area is covered with glass; this amount of skylight is necessary for the sufficient lighting of the spaces under the galleries, and for the proper exhibition of pictures and other objects for which such lighting is suitable. The remaining portions of the building are covered with an opaque roofing, and either lighted from the glass-covered areas already described, or, as in the case of the nave and transepts, by a lofty clerestory which enables clear light to be always admitted from the north and east, and gives a sufficiently concentrated light, at that high angle which is so valuable where small objects in delicate relief are to be exhibited, and the suitability of which for such objects at the late Exhibition was universally admitted and appreciated by exhibitors.

4. By this arrangement it will be seen that the greatest variety of light could be obtained for showing different classes of objects.

Thus, besides the picture galleries, with top-light regulated in quantity by a fixed principle, we have—

1. The nave and transepts with clerestory light at a high angle.
2. The clerestory light, modified both as to quantity and angle, in the nave galleries, and under these galleries.
3. The diffused light of the calico-covered glass courts.
4. The modification of the same light in and under the surrounding galleries.
5. The external window light of the spaces under the picture galleries.

6. And finally, the broad blaze of daylight under the domes.

When to these are added the modifications of each of these descriptions of light, both as to quantity and tone, by the accident of its local position and aspect, it will be seen that is difficult to find any quality of lighting that cannot be obtained within this building.

By reducing the quantity of skylight in the building, the leakage was greatly diminished, as shown by the experience of last year, and the temperature of the building was completely under control.

Walls.

5. The glass and wood in the external walls, however suitable for a building in the middle of a park, or in its own grounds, was clearly inadmissible when in immediate contact with a public thoroughfare, where it would have been liable to accidents from fire and other causes.

Galleries.

6. It was necessary to have a large amount of gallery space in the Exhibition Building to compensate for the limited extent of site, and in determining the width of gallery, advantage was taken of the experience gained in former exhibitions.

7. The galleries had been found to be inconveniently narrow in the 1851 building, and the French consequently increased them in Paris to a width of 100 feet; the space beneath these was, however, very deficient in light, and consequently difficult of arrangement. Something like a mean between the two was now adopted, the principal galleries being 50 feet in width. This proved to be a convenient width for arrangement, and not too wide to allow of the underneath space being properly lighted.

Refreshment Building.

8. The desirableness of having a separate building as refreshment rooms was also made manifest in 1851, and a range of buildings, especially adapted to this purpose, was accordingly now for the first time made an integral part of the design.

Nave.

9. It was considered desirable that the central passage or nave of the Exhibition should be considerably wider than that of the 1851 building, and an increased width of 13 feet was given, making it 85 feet instead of 72; it was thus necessarily kept of a greater height, namely, 100 feet, instead of 64. The nave roof also, instead of being flat, as in the 1851 building, was constructed of the ordinary form supported internally by

semicircular ribs, the clerestory windows being carried above the springing of the rib, thus giving a greater height of side elevation while preserving the form of the arch in perspective.

ORIGINAL DESIGN.

10. As the building was originally designed it consisted, besides the present nave, two transepts, and glass courts, of a great central hall which was designed to be peculiarly suitable for great ceremonials. The dimensions of this hall were 600 feet by 200 and 200 high clear space, and it was of such a form as would have been well suited for great musical performances. Original design.

The towers on the south front then formed part of a composition of which the great hall was the centre, and the east and west fronts were carried up to the same height as the south front, the two ends of the nave forming the centres respectively of these fronts.

Various additions were from time to time suggested and made. Among others the unit was increased from 24 to 25 feet, and it was at this period that the width of the nave was increased from 72 to 85 feet, and a corresponding increase of height rendered necessary. The picture galleries were also raised to the first floor with a view of obtaining more space, and were made more solid and permanent in character.

Cost.

11. The result of all these additions and increases was that the lowest tender for the building was between 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.* It was then necessary while retaining the main features of the building, and keeping its efficiency unimpaired, at once to reduce its cost to one-half, viz., from 600,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*, and this within a few days, as the pressure for time to erect a structure of so extensive and permanent a character was great.

METHODS OF REDUCTION.

12. The first course that suggested itself was to keep the great hall intact as the leading feature of the building; to return to the arrangement of putting the picture galleries on the ground floor; and to construct the whole of the remaining building of wood in a somewhat similar manner to that employed in the annexes. The exclusive use of wood was, however, objected to, and the only course that remained was to give up the centre hall and make reductions to as large an extent as possible without diminishing the efficiency of the building. Methods of reduction.

13. The principle then determined on was to preserve the inside of

the building intact as far as possible, and to sacrifice the outside of the building by stripping it of everything in the shape of ornament or superfluity. Among other reductions the east and west fronts were lowered to their present heights, and the height of the picture galleries was also slightly diminished.

14. The loss of the centre hall as the great feature of the building was much regretted by the Commissioners, and as the necessity of a large space suitable for ceremonials was strongly urged, it was proposed at one of the meetings of the Commission that the points of intersection of the nave and transepts might be widened out and covered with domes, which being covered with glass would give the effect of contrast to the clerestory lighting of the nave.

15. The difference of level between the floors of the domes and that of the rest of the building arose in this way; the site of the building is from four to eight feet below the level of the adjoining roads; to obtain a proper relative level for the floor of the building would have involved the necessity of raising the entire building six feet at an estimated cost of 4,000*l.* per foot, or an extra expense of 24,000*l.*; this, of course, was to be avoided if possible, and as a means of getting rid of the unpleasant effect of descending at once on entering the building, the expedient was devised of raising the large spaces under the domes to the proper level, and by this means not only to neutralize the defect just mentioned, but to make it a means of giving a greater emphasis to these places of ceremonial.

PERMANENCY.

Permanency.

16. In making all these reductions nothing would have been easier than to have left out all brickwork and permanent material, and to have finished the building externally with glass, iron, wood, and plaster; it might then have been tricked out with cheap materials in such a way as to have been pleasing to the eye and so to have courted and perhaps won popularity; but throughout the whole course of designing, altering, and reducing, the one principle originally laid down was never lost sight of, namely—

17. In all the essentials of a great building never to substitute temporary materials for permanent construction, but rather employ the means disposable to get constructed as much as possible of the skeleton of the building, and that in the most suitable form for hereafter receiving the remainder of the permanent clothing. The rule followed in all cases was to construct a half-finished permanent, instead of a finished temporary, building; to leave out rather than reduce, as a part left out may always be added, but a column, a wall, or a girder once reduced to a temporary scale of dimensions and strength, cannot afterwards be easily

increased or strengthened; thus the iron-work was all kept to a much more permanent standard than had been the case in other buildings of a similar character; the use of glass as a roofing was avoided as much as possible and the large amount of opaque roofing was prepared for a permanent covering, and then covered temporarily with felt, over which the former could at once be added.

18. It is this sacrifice of temporary appearance to permanent utility which has enabled critics to raise a storm of unpopularity from which the outside of the building has never recovered. Perhaps a little more sacrifice to public opinion in this respect would have been wiser policy, and it might have been well to have better considered the proverbial danger of allowing a half-finished work to be seen by indiscriminate spectators.

DESIGN FOR COMPLETION.

19. This paper is accompanied by two photographs taken from the original drawings exhibited at the Royal Academy, and illustrate a design for the external completion and decoration of the building. At first sight the change seems so great that persons are disposed to pronounce the work a re-construction, but a little further inspection will show that there is scarcely an addition, and that even the alterations are comparatively trifling.

Design for completion.

Style.

20. The style adopted is that of the French renaissance, or Francis I., which has of late years received much favour in this country, and which has been adopted as uniting a certain amount of Gothic freedom with the classical grandeur of proportion and unity which are so essential in public buildings of such magnitude and importance.

Cromwell Road Front.

21. It will be seen that the floor line of the picture gallery has been taken as the top of a deep basement which runs round the building; on this, between the great arched panels, stand engaged columns reaching to the present cornice of the building, which, in fact, becomes the cornice of the order, a low balustraded parapet on this cornice forms the only addition in height to a great portion of the building.

22. In the case of the towers an addition of only 25 feet to the masonry gives sufficient height for a second order with its parapet; above which rises a high French truncated roof with ornamented dormers and enriched cresting; a recessed screen wall on the second story connects at the same time the two adjacent towers into wings, and forms an end wall to the transept.

23. The only addition to this front is in the centre, where a second story, corresponding to those of the towers, is raised on one bay of the picture gallery on each side of the centre building. This was necessary, to give the centre the proper preponderance in quantity over the wings; this centre is roofed with a square-domed mansard roof, treated in harmony with the roofs of the towers.

24. On the east and west fronts the original design is returned to, by carrying up the reduced picture galleries to the height of those on the south front, with the same treatment. The centre of these fronts is made to encroach on the flanks to the extent of one bay at each side, and a second story enables the cornice to be carried uninterruptedly over the great east and west arched recesses, and forms a mass sufficiently great to give support to the dome.

Domes.

25. The domes are retained of their present form, but somewhat altered in character. The finials are removed, and a deep drum is built round the base, whilst the dome itself is covered with lead and treated with an enriched cresting and bold ribs, as in the square domical roof of the French style. By doubling the northern towers of these fronts the present temporary ends of the transepts are covered and the building completed, as seen from the north.

Ground Plan.

26. In the accompanying ground plan is shown the proposed method of dealing with the interior, so as to adapt it for permanent occupation as a museum. It will be seen that the domes are enclosed and made into separate halls, while the nave and the several arms of the transepts are each enclosed as a distinct apartment.

Proposed Removal of Courts.

27. In dividing the building by interior walls, an economical and convenient arrangement would be to convert all the glass-covered courts into open air spaces. The present roofs of these courts are of glass and wood of a temporary construction, and would require a considerable expenditure to render them permanent, and as it is probable that only a part of the building will be at once occupied, it is proposed to remove the interior columns and girders, and principals, and to leave these courts as *open spaces*, which would be extremely valuable for ventilation, and could be occupied entirely, or in part, as occasion might require.

PRESENT STATE of the BUILDING.

28. The building is in suitable order for adaptation and completion. *The drainage is ample*, and the ground under the building is, and has always been, perfectly dry. The foundations are all brick and concrete, down to the solid gravel. The walls are most substantial. The iron work has more than necessary strength. All statements made to the contrary are opposed to facts.

ESTIMATES.

29. For the design for completing the building externally, careful Estimates. estimates have been made, which are here appended in three forms, according to the material employed.

The first is entirely in Portland stone.

The second is for Portland stone as the predominating material, but employing Ransome's siliceous stone wherever carving or enrichment is required.

To these a third has been added for executing the work in Portland cement or stucco, but this is done merely for comparison. I should lament extremely the use of such a material.

Estimated cost of completing exterior:—

	£
1. In Portland stone - - -	230,000
2. Portland stone, with enrichment of siliceous stone - - -	187,000
3. In Portland cement - - -	127,000

In these sums the arched panels are taken as plain, but they might be filled in with mosaics or frescoes if desired, as shown in the drawings.

COST of ENTIRE BUILDING completed EXTERNALLY and INTERNALLY.

30. The entire cost of the building to the public would then stand thus:—

	£
Payment to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas - -	80,000
Mr. Hunt's estimate for solidifying (deducting his estimate for stuccoing the exterior, viz., 45,000 <i>l.</i>) - - -	239,000
Present estimate for exterior, in Portland stone, according to the accompanying design -	230,000
Total - - -	549,000

Total cost of completing externally and internally.

This will give a cost of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cubic foot, and the building will be in all respects as permanent as the British Museum, the cost of which was about 1*s.* per cubic foot.

COST exclusive of GLASS COURTS.

Cost exclusive
of glass courts.

31. If the glass courts were pulled down as suggested, there would be a saving in Mr. Hunt's estimate for solidifying, heating, flooring, &c. of probably not less than 80,000*l.*, and the estimate would then stand thus:—

	£
Payment to Messrs. Kelk and Lucas - -	80,000
Mr. Hunt's estimate reduced by deducting the cost of exterior and the probable cost of solidifying and heating the portions covered with glass - - - - -	159,000
Estimate for finishing the exterior in Portland stone according to the accompanying design -	230,000
	<hr/>
	469,000

Which will give a rate of rather less than 3*d.* per cubic foot.

This is exclusive of the large mosaic pictures, which would, if executed, entail a further expenditure of 30,000*l.*

Total Cost.

Thus, for less than half a million, a decorated building in Portland stone, ornamented with mosaic pictures, would be secured, capable of holding all that is likely to be required at present, and with open spaces for present ventilation and for future extension. It would be the cheapest decorated public structure in London.

FRANCIS FOWKE.

June 1863.

(9.)

REPORT from the SURVEYOR of the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, explanatory of the ESTIMATE of the Cost of Completing the EXHIBITION BUILDINGS at KENSINGTON GORE, and rendering them permanently substantial.

The INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING, KENSINGTON GORE.

SIR,

Office of Works, 19th June 1863.

IN obedience to the directions of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, that I should give him a general outline of the nature of the works comprised in my estimates and specification for the repairs and reinstatements of this building, I have the honour to submit the following statement:—

The brick building in Cromwell Road, used during the Exhibition in 1862 as a gallery for pictures, is a substantial structure. The roof, however, requires to be repaired, and the skylights replaced with others of a

stronger character glazed with sheet-glass. It is proposed also to lay new wrought floor boards over those now existing, and to render the whole of the gallery fire-proof by the adoption of Fox and Barrett's principle, which has been found efficient, or by the construction of brick arches on iron girders under the present floor.

The remainder of the buildings are partly permanent and partly temporary in their construction. The iron columns and girders, and the iron trusses of the roofs, will remain permanently, with some adjustments and modifications. The timbers of the roofs, as well as the skylights, are, with the exception of the roofs over the nave and transepts, of a temporary character, and it is proposed to remove them, substituting new timbers with a covering of slate or marine metal. The skylights will be entirely new, and the glass in them will be of the quality known as the 21-ounce sheet. The roofs over the nave and transepts will be slated.

All the gutters throughout will be lined with lead; and the skylight, frames, ridges, and hips will be covered with lead.

The joists and floor boards of the galleries will be removed, and substantial new floors will be substituted.

The whole of the ground floors throughout the entire building will be removed. A layer of concrete 12 inches thick will then be laid over the whole surface, and a new floor constructed, with new materials. The joists will be of the best fir timber; the sleepers will be of oak, on proper brick walls, built on the concrete platform before described, and the floor boards will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, planed, and put together with iron tongues.

All the ceilings throughout, except the nave and transept, will be plastered, as will also the brick walls within the building.

A complete system of drainage was constructed when the buildings were erected. They will, however, require to be repaired, and in parts relaid.

With regard to the domes, it is proposed to build piers of brickwork upon solid concrete foundation, and to construct brick arches springing from these piers. The lower portion of the domes will then be filled in with brickwork covered externally with lead, and the upper portion will be glazed with thick glass.

The interior parts of the brickwork, including the piers and arches, will be plastered. It is not proposed to remove the ironwork, but to build it in with the brickwork.

As respects the completion architecturally of the exterior of the building on its three sides, I propose that the existing outlines should be preserved, with such an amount of decoration introduced as may be consistent with the purposes to which the building is to be applied. The material to be employed will be Portland cement, as it seemed to me to be an unnecessary expense to face the building with stone, especially as all the surrounding mansions and buildings are of the less expensive material.

These are the more important works contemplated by me ; but there are others of a minor description, which are fully set forth in the specification and estimate already presented to the First Commissioner.

The estimates I have made of these several works are the result of measurements in detail, and the value I have put upon each part will be amply sufficient to cover the cost.

The warming and ventilating apparatus is an approximate estimate only ; but I have a confident belief that the sum I have stated will be sufficient for the purpose.

HENRY A. HUNT.

The Secretary of the Office of Works.

(10.)

REPORTS by MR. FOWLER on the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS
at KENSINGTON GORE.

(A.)

SIR, 2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, 24th June 1863.

I HAVE, as you requested, examined the Exhibition building at South Kensington, and the estimates which have been laid before Parliament by Mr. Hunt for works connected with its repair and permanent completion.

The building is constructed upon a natural foundation of sand and gravel of considerable thickness, and it is drained by a simple but effective arrangement of earthenware pipes into the sewers of the three streets or roads which bound the building on three of its sides.

I find that the foundations of the brick walls and iron columns which form the structural portion of the building are composed of good concrete of adequate width and thickness, and that the brickwork and ironwork throughout the building are of sound quality.

I will now proceed to consider the estimate for reparation and permanent works, but before doing so, I will give some other figures which appear to me to be important for the guidance of those who have to decide this question :

1st. The value of the present building, or rather the cost at which it could be erected.

2nd. The cost of maintaining it for a short period without incurring any expenditure for its improvement.

I estimate the cost of erecting a building precisely similar to the existing one as it now stands (the annexes being removed), under the most favourable conditions for economy, viz., adequate time and competition, at 300,000*l*.

I estimate the cost of such repairs and maintenance as will suffice to keep the building safe and dry for a period of three years, without any expenditure for permanent works, as follows:—

	£
Cost of repairs now required -	2,000
Annual charge of maintenance -	1,500

The first item in Mr. Hunt's estimate is 154,000*l.*, "for the necessary repairs and re-instatements required to make this building thoroughly and permanently substantial."

The works included in this amount have been prepared from detailed specifications and particulars which have been placed in my hands.

The quantities I have not checked in detail, but from Mr. Hunt's great experience, he is not likely to make any mistake in this branch of his estimate; they present every appearance of care and accuracy, and my general examination enables me to say that no error of importance has been committed.

I have, however, carefully examined the prices in detail, and I have no hesitation in saying from my knowledge of the value of similar work in London, that they are perfectly fair and sufficient prices.

Mr. Hunt proposes to commence the preparation of the ground for his permanent works by a layer of concrete over the whole surface, which will secure perfect dryness to the building, and provide a foundation on which may be built all dwarf brick walls at present required for the support of the new floor, and also any interior walls which may be required at any future time.

I have examined this part of the design with especial care, because I understand a suggestion has been made to construct a vaulted basement over the whole area of the building below the ground floor.

If the object be merely to provide permanent foundations, dryness, and ventilation, the work, as proposed by Mr. Hunt, is as efficient without a vaulted basement as with it; but if a vaulted basement be required for any special purpose, and this purpose is worth the expenditure (which from the large area of the building does not seem probable), it must be looked upon as a provision for additional accommodation.

The extra cost of the vaulted basement would be 170,000*l.*

The remaining items in Mr. Hunt's estimate are as follows:—

	£
For the conversion of glass domes into solid domes -	40,000
For warming and ventilating apparatus -	30,000
For fire-proof floors to the picture galleries -	15,000
For completing architecturally the exterior parts of the building -	45,000
Total -	<u>£ 130,000</u>

With respect to these works, it is manifest that until Parliament has decided upon the appropriation of the building, and designs have been prepared to carry out such decision, it will be impossible to prepare full details, or possess the means of making exact estimates; but if for financial or other considerations it is desirable to have approximate figures, I believe this amount of 130,000*l.* will be sufficient for the objects indicated, provided all extravagance in architectural ornament and decoration be dispensed with.

I enclose a letter from Messrs. Kelk and Lucas offering the corroboration of a contract to the estimates I have given.

I am, &c.

JOHN FOWLER.

The Right Honourable the
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works
and Public Buildings.

DEAR SIR,

24th June 1863.

IN answer to your inquiry, we beg to say that we are prepared, if requested to do so, to enter into contracts as follows:—

1st. To put and keep the Exhibition building in proper and reasonable repair, without permanent works, for a period of three years, for a sum of 2,000*l.* paid down, and 1,500*l.* per annum.

2nd. To execute the works "for the necessary repairs and re-instate-ments required to make the building thoroughly and permanently substantial," according to the specifications and details which have been shown to us for the sum of 154,000*l.*

We are, &c.

KELK and LUCAS.

(B.)

SIR,

2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, 30th June 1863.

IN accordance with your instructions, I have made an examination of the Exhibition building, with a view to ascertain "its value in materials only."

The value of the old materials necessarily depends in a considerable degree upon the time which could be given for their removal, but it may be safely assumed that 50,000*l.* would be obtained for them if nine months could be given for their removal, and 60,000*l.* if 18 months could be given, and a somewhat larger amount if the period were extended.

I am, &c.

JOHN FOWLER.

The Right Honourable the
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works
and Public Buildings.

(11.)

SIR,

Whitehall, 18th June 1863.

WITH reference to the recent vote of 67,000*l.* on account, towards the purchase of land, &c. from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and to your letter of the 25th May on the subject of that purchase, I am directed by the Commissioners to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to give directions for the immediate payment of the sum in question to the account of Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Western Branch of the Bank of England in Burlington Gardens, in order that they may be able to take the necessary steps, at the earliest possible moment, to apply the sum to the redemption of the incumbrances of 50,000*l.* and 17,000*l.* respectively affecting the property, the interest payable by the Commissioners on such incumbrances constituting a serious charge on their resources, from which they desire to be relieved without delay.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(12.)

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

22nd June 1863.

WITH reference to Mr. Bowring's letter of 18th instant, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the Paymaster-General has been authorized to pay to your account at the Bank of England (Western Branch) the sum of 67,000*l.* on account of purchase money of certain land, &c., the site of the International Exhibition of 1862.

I am, &c.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners
for the Exhibition of 1851.

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

(13.)

SIR,

Whitehall, 20th June 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you intimate the acceptance by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the offer contained in the Commissioners' letter of the 21st ultimo, to sell to Her Majesty's Government the site at present occupied by the Exhibition building of 1862, and a portion of the refreshment rooms adjacent thereto, for the sum of 120,000*l.*

With reference to the paragraph in your letter in which you state that the Lords of the Treasury "have no difficulty in acceding to the

stipulation made by the Commissioners, that the building, which it has now been agreed to transfer, shall be permanently applied to purposes connected with Science and the Arts," I am to request that you will call their Lordships' attention to the fact that the exact stipulation contained in the Commissioners' letter was that their "property," spoken of therein as included in the proposed sale, should be permanently applied in the manner mentioned by you, such property including (besides the refreshment rooms) the site of the Exhibition Building, but not that building itself, which is the sole property of the contractors.

As the word "building" was doubtless inserted by accident in your letter instead of the word "property," Her Majesty's Commissioners desire to place this statement upon record, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding hereafter as to the exact nature of the arrangement entered into on the subject; and they request that the Lords of the Treasury will have the goodness to favour them with an intimation that the stipulation in question is understood by them in the sense above indicated.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(14.)

Treasury Chambers, 25th June 1863.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to Mr. Bowring's letter of the 20th instant, relative to the proposed sale to Her Majesty's Government of the site at present occupied by the Exhibition building of 1862, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the passage quoted in Mr. Bowring's letter from the Treasury letter of the 25th ultimo was intended to apply to the site, which is your property.

I am, &c.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

F. PEEL.

(15.)

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, 29th June 1863.

WITH reference to the communications which have taken place between this Board and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in relation to the purchase by Her Majesty's Government of $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land on which the buildings erected by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 now stand, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to point out that it appears to be desirable to provide for the possible termination of the lease, under which the Gardens

of the Horticultural Society are now held by that Society, so as to secure in such case that nothing shall be done to affect injuriously, in respect of light and air, any buildings which may be erected on the 16½ acres lately purchased for the public, and I am to request that you will submit this matter to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

I am, &c.

F. PEEL.

The Secretary to the Commissioners
of the Exhibition of 1851.

(16.)

SIR,

Whitehall, 30th June 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant in which, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, you request the Commissioners to consider the desirability of providing for the possible termination of the lease under which the Gardens of the Horticultural Society are now held by that Society, so as to secure in such case that nothing shall be done to affect injuriously, in respect of light and air, any buildings which may be erected on the portion of the Kensington Gore Estate lately purchased from the Commissioners by Her Majesty's Government.

In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of their Lordships, that, with a view of avoiding all difficulties with regard to the matters referred to in your letter, and of giving full security to the public in reference thereto, Her Majesty's Commissioners will consent to the introduction of such clauses into the deed of conveyance to the Government of the property just purchased by them as will effectually provide against any apprehended injury in those respects.

It appears to the Commissioners that such clauses should provide as follows:—

1st. That, in the event of the ground occupied by the Horticultural Gardens ceasing to be used for that purpose in consequence of the termination of the existing lease to the Horticultural Society, no buildings shall be erected on the said ground so near the land purchased by the Government as to injuriously affect the light or air in the buildings of the Government, having regard to the purposes for which those buildings are required, and to the amount of light and air necessary for the convenient exhibition to the public of objects of Science or Art.

2nd. That the Commissioners shall undertake not to erect on the frontage opposite the ground and buildings purchased by the Treasury, any permanent buildings except first-class houses, or buildings of an ornamental character.

3rd. That if any difference shall arise as to the construction of the

foregoing stipulations, or as to the due performance thereof, such difference shall be referred to the determination of the President for the time being of the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final.

Her Majesty's Commissioners think it right to point out, in submitting the above proposals for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, that inasmuch as when they agreed to sell to Her Majesty's Government the greater portion of the buildings facing the Horticultural Gardens, and used as refreshment rooms in the late Exhibition, they retained in their own hands the central portion of those buildings, as explained in my letter of the 21st May last, their interests in respect of the questions raised in their Lordships' present communication are in reality identical with those of Her Majesty's Government and of the public.

In conclusion, I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the satisfaction of the Lords of the Treasury, an accurate plan of the portion of the estate which has now been purchased by Her Majesty's Government from the Commissioners, and which forms the subject of this letter.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(17.)

Treasury Chambers, 11th July 1863.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bowring's letter of the 30th ultimo, relative to the measures to be taken in the event of the termination of the lease under which the Gardens of the Horticultural Society are held, so as to secure that nothing shall be done to affect injuriously, in respect of light and air, any buildings which may be erected on the land lately purchased from you by Her Majesty's Government, and I am to acquaint you that my Lords approve of the clauses proposed by you to be inserted in the deed of conveyance, to provide against any apprehended injury in the above-mentioned respects.

I am, &c.

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

F. PEEL.

(18.)

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, 6th July 1863.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords are desirous to be informed, as soon as may be convenient, what are the intentions of the contractors, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, with reference to the removal of the building used for the Exhibition of 1862.

My Lords, not being in direct relations with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, nor with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, the other parties to the contract, address themselves to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in order to obtain this information, as the legal owners of the site, and as the body with whom my Lords have been in correspondence on the subject, and from whom they have agreed upon purchasing.

It may perhaps, in the opinion of my Lords, be desirable that some more direct channel of communication should now be agreed upon for the settlement of any matters requiring to be considered, as between the owners of the building on the one hand and Her Majesty's Government, who have agreed to be the purchasers of the site, on the other.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners
for the Exhibition of 1851.

G. A. HAMILTON.

(19.)

SIR,

Whitehall, 7th July 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 6th instant on the subject of the removal of the building used for the Exhibition of 1862, that, equally with their Lordships, the Commissioners are not now and have not at any time been in direct relations with Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, and that the whole of the Commissioners' communications on the subject of that building have been addressed to their tenants, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, whom alone they have recognized in the matter.

Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me, however, to state that they have observed that Messrs. Kelk and Lucas have publicly announced their intention of proceeding without delay to remove the building in question, in consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, and those gentlemen have already, as the Commissioners learn on inquiry, actually commenced operations for its removal.

Her Majesty's Commissioners concur with the Lords of the Treasury in the opinion that it would be desirable that some more direct channel of communication should now be agreed upon for the settlement of any matter requiring to be considered, as between the owners of the building on the one hand and Her Majesty's Government, who have agreed to be the purchasers of the site, on the other; and the Commissioners would suggest whether it might not be expedient that the Surveyor to the Office of Works should be employed for the purpose, not only because he has already been employed by that Department in connexion with the

late proposal to complete the existing building, but also because, in his capacity of Surveyor to Her Majesty's Commissioners for many years past, he has an accurate knowledge of all that may be necessary for the protection of the property now purchased by the Government.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(20.)

SIR,

Whitehall, 28th July 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to request that you will call the attention of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society to the fact that Her Majesty's Government have, with the sanction of Parliament, agreed to purchase from Her Majesty's Commissioners the site of the buildings of the late Exhibition of 1862, with the exception of the site of the Eastern and Western Annexes, and that Her Majesty's Commissioners have included in the property thus sold by them to the public the greater portion of the permanent buildings belonging to themselves which were used as refreshment rooms during the Exhibition.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are, however, advised that, for the purpose of making a clear and unincumbered title to the whole of the property thus agreed to be transferred to Her Majesty's Government, so that the latter may be able to enter upon its beneficial occupation without delay, the concurrence of the Royal Horticultural Society in two points of comparatively minor importance will be necessary.

It appears, in the first place, that the north-east tower of the Exhibition buildings has been erected in part, but not wholly, on the land leased by the Commissioners to the Society for the purpose of their eastern entrance, such erection having taken place without either the knowledge or the consent of the Commissioners. The Council will be aware that by Clause VI. of the lease to the Society no buildings were to be erected on the land leased to them without the sanction of the Commissioners, except strictly temporary buildings, whilst by Clause V. the sole right that exists of erecting buildings over the entrances is expressly reserved to the Commissioners themselves. The tower in question was doubtless erected on the site now occupied by it (which site is included in the land agreed to be sold to the Government) owing to the substitution of a foot entrance to the gardens for the much broader carriage entrance which it was proposed to make at the time when the lease was made, whereby a portion of the ground set apart for an entrance remained unappropriated.

Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Commissioners request that the Council will have the goodness to consent to release from their

lease that small portion of the land set aside therein for the purposes of the eastern entrance, which is now occupied by the north-east tower of the Exhibition buildings.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to request that the Council will kindly agree to surrender the right of way or promenade reserved to the Society in and on those portions of the South Arcades which have been converted into permanent refreshment rooms as above spoken of. Although the right in question still legally exists, it is obvious that its practical utility was reduced to a very small amount when the Society were so good as to consent, at the instance of the Commissioners, to the conversion of the South Arcades into buildings permanently devoted to purposes of refreshment. On the other hand, the surrender of the right will greatly facilitate the conversion by Her Majesty's Government of the buildings in question to purposes of a national character.

It is unnecessary for Her Majesty's Commissioners to point out to the Council how identical their interests are in a matter tending so directly to ensure the early devotion to purposes of Science and Art of the large space of ground devoted to the late Exhibition, and they therefore trust that the Council will feel it in their power to signify their concurrence in the two points above mentioned, and to join in the execution of any deeds which may hereafter appear necessary for giving effect to them.

The Secretary to the Royal
Horticultural Society.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(21.)

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,
2nd October 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOUR letter of 28th July has been laid before the Council to-day (it being the first meeting which has taken place since I received it), and I have been directed to submit the proposed arrangement to our solicitors, with the view of complying with the request of the Commissioners.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

I am, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY.

(22.)

This Indenture made the 19th day of May 1864 between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, herein-after referred to as the said Commissioners, of the one part, and the Royal Horticultural

Society of the other part. Whereas nearly the whole of the piece of ground described in the plan in the margin of these presents, and therein coloured green, on which was erected the north-eastern tower of the Exhibition building of 1862, is agreed to be leased to the said Society by the said Commissioners in pursuance of certain articles of agreement, dated the 24th day of July 1860, but no actual lease thereof has been executed: And whereas a portion of the Lower Arcades erected in pursuance of the said agreement, and coloured red in the said plan, have been converted into buildings which were used as refreshment rooms at the International Exhibition of 1862: And whereas the said Society is entitled to certain rights of way or promenade in and through or over the said portion of the said Lower Arcades so converted into refreshment rooms as aforesaid: And whereas the said Commissioners have contracted to sell to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for purposes connected with Science and Art, that portion of their estate as South Kensington (including the said piece of land coloured green) which lies south of the said gardens of the said Society: And whereas the said Commissioners, with a view to complete their contract with the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have requested the said Society to release all their estate and interest in the said piece of land coloured green, and with a view to make the said refreshment rooms more subservient to the public advantage, have requested the said Society to surrender all their rights of way in, under, through, and over the said portion of the Lower Arcades so converted into refreshment rooms: And whereas the said Society, being satisfied that it will aid the said Commissioners in carrying into effect the objects aforesaid, have agreed to make such surrender and release as herein-after mentioned: Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises, and for divers other good considerations, they, the said Society, do hereby, for themselves and their successors, firstly, grant and release unto the said Commissioners and their successors all the estate and interest of them, the said Society, in, to, and out of the said piece of land coloured green; and, secondly, do hereby yield up and surrender unto the said Commissioners and their successors all rights of way or promenade or other rights whatsoever of the said Society in, under, through, or over such portion of the Lower Arcades as aforesaid as have been converted into refreshment rooms, or in, under, through, or over the said refreshment rooms, or any part thereof. In witness, &c.

APPENDIX C.

DEED OF CONVEYANCE TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT of the SITE
of the EXHIBITION BUILDING of 1862.

THIS Indenture made the 14th day of September 1864, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (incorporated by and for the purposes of two several Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated respectively the 15th day of August 1850 and the 2nd day of December 1851) of the one part, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings (incorporated by and for the purposes of the Act of the 15th and 16th years of Her Majesty, chap. 28) of the other part: Whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are seised of an estate in fee simple in possession of the lands, buildings, and hereditaments herein-after described, and intended to be hereby conveyed (being the lands, buildings, and hereditaments coloured red in the plan drawn on the fifth skin of these presents), subject only as is herein-after particularly mentioned; and whereas the principal part of the said hereditaments comprised in the said plan, together with other lands belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, are primarily subject to the payment of a yearly sum or rentcharge of 18*l.* payable to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of Brompton, for the benefit of the poor persons occupying the almshouses of Brompton, and to the costs and charges of repairing and maintaining the same almshouses, and also to the payment of a yearly sum or rentcharge of 20*s.* to the charity known as Goodfellow's Charity, for the benefit of the poor of Kensington, and the remainder of the said hereditaments comprised in the said plan, together with all the other lands of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 not so primarily charged as aforesaid, and together also with other lands not belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, are also subject to the same yearly sums, costs, and charges, but with rights to be indemnified against the same out of the said hereditaments primarily charged therewith as aforesaid; and whereas by an Indenture dated the 12th day of January 1859, and made between the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 of the one part, and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital of the other part, after reciting that the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital had at the request of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 sold out the sum of 125,162*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (being part of the funds belonging to the said hospital), and had paid the sum of

120,000*l.* sterling, the money produced by such sale, to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, it was witnessed that, in consideration of such sale and payment as aforesaid, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 did grant unto the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, their successors and assigns (amongst other hereditaments), all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, respectively, in the county of Middlesex, being, except so far as the same was, in the northern part thereof, broken in upon by certain messuages or tenements and the yards and outbuildings thereto, which were the property of the trustees of John Aldridge, Esq., and by a messuage, garden, and premises known as Eden Lodge, then or lately belonging to the Honourable Miss Eden, a complete quadrangle, abutting north on the high road leading from London to Kensington; east, on a new road called Exhibition Road; south, on other land belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; and west, on a new road called Prince Albert's Road; and which said piece of land extended in depth southward, on the east side thereof, from the south-east corner of the garden of the said messuage and premises known as Eden Lodge, 875 feet or thereabouts; and on the west side thereof, from the Kensington Road, 1,460 feet or thereabouts: to hold the said premises unto and to the use of the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, their successors and assigns for ever; subject, nevertheless, to a proviso for redemption and reconveyance if the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns, should, on the 12th day of January 1860, transfer or cause to be transferred the sum of 125,162*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities into the names of the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, their successors or assigns, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and also should in the meantime pay interest on the said sum of 120,000*l.* sterling, in manner therein mentioned; and whereas, by an Indenture dated the 27th day of April 1860, endorsed on the said last-recited indenture, the hereditaments comprised in the last-recited indenture were charged with a further sum of 53,619*l.* 6*s.* 3*l.* per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, in favour of the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; but the same, together with all interest in respect thereof, has since been discharged, and by an indenture dated the 28th day of January 1864, also endorsed on the said indenture of the 12th day of January 1859, the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital have released all the hereditaments comprised in the last-mentioned indenture, and the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, from the said sum of 53,619*l.* 6*s.* stock, and from all interest in respect thereof; and whereas a small part on the north side of the said hereditaments comprised in the said plan is included in the said piece of

land herein-before described as part of the hereditaments comprised in the said indenture of mortgage of the 12th day of January 1859; and whereas the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, by the direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, have agreed with the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 for the purchase, out of monies voted by Parliament for that purpose, of the said land, buildings, and hereditaments herein-after described and intended to be hereby conveyed (being the hereditaments coloured red on the said plan), free from all incumbrances, for the sum of 120,000*l.*; and whereas it has been agreed that, in order to indemnify the said hereditaments so agreed to be purchased from the said yearly sums of 18*l.* and 20*s.* respectively, and from the costs and charges of repairing and maintaining the almshouses aforesaid, and from the said mortgage of the 12th day of January 1859, so far as it affects the said hereditaments agreed to be purchased as aforesaid, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 should enter into the covenants herein-after contained; and whereas, on the treaty for the said purchase, it was stipulated by the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 that the said land, buildings, and hereditaments so to be purchased should be permanently used for purposes connected with Science or the Arts, and also that such rights of access as are herein-after mentioned should be reserved, and it been agreed that the provisions herein-after contained should be inserted in these presents in satisfaction of such stipulation; and it was also agreed on the said treaty that the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 should enter into the covenants herein-after contained with respect to the erection of buildings on the land adjoining the land agreed to be purchased as aforesaid: Now this indenture witnesseth that, for effectuating the said agreement, and in consideration of the sum of 120,000*l.* paid by the said Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 as follows, namely, a sum of 67,000*l.*, part thereof, on or about the 24th day of June 1863; the sum of 33,000*l.*, further part thereof, on or about the 7th day of July 1864, and the sum of 20,000*l.* residue thereof, at or immediately before the execution of these presents; the receipt of which said sum of 120,000*l.* the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby acknowledge, and from the same and every part thereof do hereby release and for ever discharge the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby grant and convey unto the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, respectively, in the county of Middlesex; bounded on the north, in part, by the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in other parts by certain

buildings the property of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and marked with the colour blue on the said plan; on the south by Cromwell Road; on the east by Exhibition Road; and on the west by Prince Albert's Road, as the same with the dimensions and abutments thereof is more particularly delineated and described in the said plan drawn on the fifth skin of these presents, and therein coloured red; together with all the erections and buildings situate on the said land coloured red, and belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851; together, also, with all ways, waters, watercourses, drains, sewers, lights, easements, privileges, commodities, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging; and all the estate and interest, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 into or out of the said premises, to hold the said premises freed and discharged from the said rentcharges of 18*l.* and 20*s.* respectively, and from all liability to the maintenance and repair of the said almshouses; and also freed and discharged from the said sum of 125,162*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and from every part thereof, and from all interest in respect of the same, unto and to the use of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, for ever, to be by them held for the public service according to the provisions of the said Act of the 15th and 16th years of Her Majesty, chap. 28. Provided always, nevertheless, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that the said land and hereditaments hereby conveyed shall be permanently used for a purpose or purposes connected with Science or the Arts; but this agreement shall not be deemed to oblige the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, to retain the said buildings now standing on the said land. Provided also, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, that the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, shall and will at all times hereafter provide and preserve access through the land purchased by them for the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and their lessees and assigns, to the central building adjoining the said land hereby conveyed on the north side thereof (which building is shown on the said plan, and therein coloured blue), or any other building on the same site, such access to be provided in such manner and in such direction as may be agreed upon between the parties hereto, or, in the event of disagreement, may be determined by the President of the Board of Trade for the time being. And the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors and assigns, will not at any time hereafter erect, or permit or suffer to be erected, on any

part of the land on the north side of the said land hereby conveyed and now occupied by the Royal Horticultural Society, any building or erection whatever which shall or might injuriously affect the supply or access of light or air to the buildings now standing, or any buildings which may at any time hereafter be erected on the said land hereby conveyed, so far as such light or air may or would be required for the convenient exhibition to the public of objects of Science or Art. And, further, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors and assigns, will not at any time hereafter erect, or permit or suffer to be erected, on any part of the frontage opposite the said land hereby conveyed, any permanent buildings whatever except first-class houses or buildings of an ornamental character. Provided always, nevertheless, that the covenants herein-before contained shall not be deemed to affect the rights of the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns, to retain the said central building, coloured blue on the said plan, in its present state, or to erect any other buildings on the site thereof not interfering with light or air more than the said existing building. And it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto that if any dispute or difference shall arise between the said parties hereto or their respective successors or assigns, as to the meaning or effect of any of the covenants, agreements, provisoes, or declarations herein-before contained, or as to the manner in which the same or any of them ought to be observed and performed, such dispute or difference shall be referred to the President for the time being of the Committee of Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, commonly called the Board of Trade, whose decision thereon shall be final. And the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves, their successors and assigns, further covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns, shall and will, within five years from the date of these presents, at their own costs and charges, in all respects well and effectually convey or cause to be conveyed unto them, the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, all such parts of the said land herein-before conveyed, or expressed and intended so to be, as are comprised in the said indenture of mortgage to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital of the 12th day of January 1859, freed and absolutely discharged from all sums of stock and monies whatever charged or due, or to become due thereon, under or by virtue of the said indenture of mortgage; and shall and will in the meantime save harmless and indemnified the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, from and against all actions, suits, losses, damages, costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever, for, by reason, or on account of the said mortgage charge, or

any matter or thing in anywise relating thereto; and also shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, save, defend, and indemnify the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, from and against the said yearly sums of 18*l.* and 20*s.* respectively, and every part thereof respectively, and from and against all liability to repair and maintain the said almshouses at Brompton aforesaid, or any part thereof, and from and against all actions, suits, losses, damages, costs, and charges, and expenses whatsoever, for, by reason, or on account of the said several yearly rent-charges and liability respectively, or any matter or thing in anywise relating thereto respectively. And the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves and their successors, further covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that, notwithstanding any act, deed, or thing by them, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, done, executed, or knowingly suffered to the contrary, they, the said last-mentioned Commissioners, now are seised of an estate in fee simple, in possession, or otherwise sufficiently entitled to the said land, buildings, hereditaments, and premises herein-before conveyed, or expressed and intended so to be, and every part thereof, and now have full power to convey the same and every part thereof respectively in manner aforesaid, free from all incumbrances, except as expressly appears by these presents; and, further, that they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors and assigns, shall and will at all times hereafter, upon the request and at the costs of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, make, do, and execute, or procure to be made, done, or executed, all such further acts, deeds, conveyances, and assurances for the better and more absolutely conveying and assuring the said lands, buildings, hereditaments, and premises herein-before conveyed, or expressed and intended so to be, or any part thereof, unto the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, as shall by them or any of them be reasonably required. And whereas the several deeds, evidences, and writings specified in the schedule hereunder written or hereunto annexed relate as well to the said hereditaments and premises herein-before conveyed as to other property belonging to the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and it hath been agreed that the said deeds, evidences, and writings shall be retained by the said last-mentioned Commissioners, and that they shall enter into the covenant for the production thereof herein-after contained: Now the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 do hereby, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors and assigns, that (unless prevented by fire or other inevitable accident) they, the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, their successors or assigns,

shall and will at all times hereafter, upon every reasonable requirement in writing of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, at the cost of the person or persons requiring the same, produce and show forth, or cause to be produced and shown forth to them, or any of them, or to such person or persons as they or any of them shall require, or at any trial, hearing, or examination in any Court of Law, Equity, or other Judicature, or elsewhere, as occasion shall require, all or any of the several deeds, evidences, and writings specified in the said schedule to these presents, for the manifestation and support of the title of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, and shall and will, at such costs as aforesaid, make or cause to be made and delivered to the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, their successors or assigns, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint, such true attested or unattested copies of or extracts from the same deeds, evidences, and writings, or any of them, as they may require, and shall and will in the meantime keep or cause to be kept the same deeds, evidences, and writings safe, whole, uncanceled, and undefaced.

In witness, &c.

APPENDIX D.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. on the SUBJECT of the COMPLETION of the ARCADES round the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

(1.)

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,
10th December 1862.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Council of this Society to crave the very earnest attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the state of the Arcades surrounding the Garden.

It is now nearly 18 months since His Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort said, that if the Arcades next year should be in no better condition it would be equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy. The impoverished and dilapidated appearance which led to this remark has, as might be expected, increased, and the comments which have been unsparingly made upon them by the visitors during the past season have been so severe, that the Council are under the necessity of appealing to the Commissioners as in a matter affecting their very existence.

Sensible that the completion of the Arcades was beyond the ordinary resources of the Commissioners, and always hoping that something would speedily be done, the Council have refrained from pressing the matter on their attention; but, as they do not learn that their hopes are likely to

be realized, they feel most reluctantly called upon to entreat the Commissioners to take up the subject in the most serious manner, and to make some extraordinary exertion to meet the present very grave difficulty in which the non-completion of the Arcades places the Society as well as the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

(2.)

REPORT of the FINANCE COMMITTEE.

6th February 1864.

THE Committee beg to report that, in pursuance of the instructions given to them by the Commission at the meeting on the 21st May last they have not failed to give their careful consideration to the letter from the Horticultural Society therein referred to, and they beg to append a copy of a letter which they addressed, as a preliminary measure, to the Surveyor to the Commission, desiring him to report thereon. (See Enclosure 1.)

A copy of the report of Mr. Hunt, dated December 14, is appended (see Enclosure 2), together with a copy of a private communication simultaneously received from him, and which he has no objection to being laid before the Commission. (See Enclosure 3.)

A further letter, which is also appended, was received from the Horticultural Society on the same subject, shortly before the receipt of Mr Hunt's Report. (See Enclosure 4.)

The Committee lost no time in taking these various documents into consideration, and appointed a Sub-Committee of their own body to enter into personal communication with the Council of the Horticultural Society upon the subject.

Subsequent to the date of those personal communications, two further letters, both dated Jan. 15th, 1864, have been received from the Society. (See Enclosures 5 and 6.) The second and more important of those letters requests the Commission to advance a sum, not exceeding in the whole 13,000*l.*, for the improvement of the Horticultural Gardens in the manner indicated generally in the letter.

The Committee have given their most serious attention to the whole question thus brought before them.

The Committee are willing to admit that the comparative want of success of the Gardens, which may be inferred from the Council of the Society's second letter of the 15th January, may be in some measure attributed to the fact that the funds which the Commissioners were required by their agreement with the Society to expend upon the Gardens proved to be insufficient to complete the works according to the original design.

The Committee make this admission with the greater readiness, as they are informed by Mr. Hunt, the Surveyor to the Commission, that an

outlay of 6,000*l.* would be required to finish, in the manner at first proposed, the North Arcades alone.

The Committee have further to observe that, irrespective of the question of the success or non-success of the Gardens, a considerable outlay must necessarily be incurred for the protection and maintenance of the property of the Commissioners. In this class of expenditure they think that the putting in proper order, at a total cost not exceeding 2,000*l.*, of the ground occupied by the Annexes of the late Exhibition, and its temporary appropriation to the purposes of the Society, as suggested by the Council, may reasonably be included, in which opinion they are fortified by the recommendation of Mr. Hunt.

Under these circumstances the Committee are satisfied that it will be for the interest of the Commission to accede to the proposal of the Council of the Society, and devote a sum not exceeding a maximum of 13,000*l.* (including the last-named sum of 2,000*l.*), to the purposes of the Gardens, as pointed out in the letter from the Society, it being understood that the Commission reserves the power of resuming possession of the two Annexes-grounds at any time on (say) six months' notice. The Committee further concur in the proposal that the supervision of this outlay should be intrusted to the Expenses Committee of the Society, which, as the Commissioners are aware, consists of an equal number of members appointed by the Commission and by the Society, with the addition of a casting vote in the Chairman, who must be a nominee of the Commission.

In recommending the above expenditure, the Committee have had the financial condition of the Commission under their special consideration. Now that the second and third mortgages upon the Estate have been discharged, the only debt of the Commission consists in the original mortgage of 120,000*l.*, the interest on which, and the charge for current expenses, are entirely met by the annual income derived from ground-rents and other rents. The principal of that debt will further be eventually covered by the sale of the ground-rents referred to.

On the other hand, the available assets of the Commissioners, without reference to the very large value of the estate held by them, or to the rental receivable from the Horticultural Society under the existing agreements, consists in the sum of 53,000*l.*, which will be payable to the Commission in cash by the Government in the ensuing Session, on the completion of the purchase of the site of the late Exhibition; in addition to which the Commission possesses a small reserve fund of between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*

In the event of the Commission approving of their recommendation, the Committee would propose that the sum of 13,000*l.* in question should be advanced out of the above-mentioned sum of 53,000*l.*, when received by the Commission, leaving a balance of 40,000*l.* They think that 20,000*l.* of that balance should be applied in reduction of the mortgage debt from 120,000*l.* to 100,000*l.*; and that the remainder should be applied to

restoring the Reserve Fund to the normal amount of 20,000*l.* at which the Commission many years ago recorded its desire to see it fixed.

The Committee cannot conclude this portion of their Report without reminding the Commission that the maintenance of the Horticultural Gardens as an ornamental centre to the public buildings proposed to be ultimately erected around the great square of the Estate is an integral part of the scheme, for the execution of which the Commissioners have been made Trustees. The Committee believe that there is no reason for supposing that the Commissioners will not, within a limited number of years, be enabled to realize the intentions of their Charter; and the Committee cannot but think that the proposed expenditure of 13,000*l.*, for purposes having an immediate bearing upon the objects of the Commissioners' incorporation, and directly tending towards their ultimate realization, would be at once fair to the Horticultural Society and expedient for the interests of the Commission itself.

GRANVILLE, Chairman.

Enclosure 1.

DEAR SIR,

Whitehall, May 28, 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which they have received from the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the subject of the state of the Arcades surrounding the Horticultural Gardens, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to make a careful survey of those Arcades, and report fully thereon to the Commissioners at your early convenience, accompanying your Report with such recommendations, estimates, &c., as you may feel it necessary to submit for their consideration.

It will be in your recollection that, by the terms of the Commissioners' Agreement with the Horticultural Society, the Upper or Circular Arcades were agreed to be leased to the Society, and to be "substantial and finished Buildings." The Central and Lower Arcades (and the two Refreshment Courts at the south ends of the Upper Arcades) were not included in the lease, and might be "of a more temporary nature."

By the terms, however, of the proposed arrangement with Her Majesty's Government as to the sale to them by the Commissioners of the site of the Exhibition Building, the whole of that part of the South Arcades which was converted into permanent Refreshment Rooms on the occasion of the Exhibition will be made over to the Government, with the exception of the central portion, of about 300 feet in length. It will not, therefore, be necessary for you to include in your Report (if Parliament should approve the above arrangement) the part of the South Arcades in question.

H. A. Hunt, Esq.

I have, &c.,
EDGAR A. BOWRING.

Enclosure 2.

DEAR SIR,

4, Parliament Street, Dec. 14, 1863.

AGREEABLY with your instructions, I have prepared Estimates of the probable cost of completing the Arcades in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, in accordance (as far as I am able to judge) with the original designs; and I beg leave to report the result under the following heads, viz. :—

1st. The completion of the Northern Arcade and Refreshment Courts, including Stone Staircases from the Floor to the Promenade on the Roof	-	-	-	£6,000
2nd. The completion of the West Central Arcades	-	-	-	8,000
3rd. The completion of the East Central Arcades	-	-	-	9,000
4th. The completion of the Southern Arcades, West side	-	-	-	4,000
5th. The completion of the Southern Arcades, East side	-	-	-	3,000
				<hr/> £30,000

These estimates do not include the cost which would probably be incurred in filling in the niches and decorating the exterior with Majolica ware. The additional cost of such ornamentation would be about 6,000*l*.

I may be permitted to add, that the vacant land belonging to the Commissioners between the Arcades and Prince Albert's Road on the West, and Exhibition Road on the East, presents a very unsightly appearance; and it occurs to me that it might be advantageously devoted to the purposes of the Horticultural Society until it shall have been determined how the land is to be permanently appropriated.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

HENRY A. HUNT.

(Private.)

Enclosure 3.

MY DEAR SIR,

4, Parliament Street, Dec. 14, 1863.

HEREWITH you will receive my official Report with reference to the Arcades.

I have necessarily had a conference with Mr. Cole on the subject of these Arcades, as he was on the Works Committee when they were erected, and some suggestions were made to me by him which I think well worthy of consideration, although, of course, I could not allude to them in my official Report. Mr. Cole suggests that the Arcades should be reduced in width to 12 feet, and that Conservatories should be erected in the rear 25 feet in width. This would certainly have a very fine effect, and would be attractive to the public. These Conservatories, however, would require about half an acre of the Commissioners' vacant land. I have made some calculations as to the cost of this scheme, which you will find, amongst others, in the paper I enclose for your information.

It seems to me that new and permanent Entrances should be provided on the east and west sides of the Gardens, which would probably cost 10,000*l*.

I have also seen Sir Wentworth Dilke, who is very desirous of having some permanent erection for the purpose of Exhibitions in connection with the Horticultural Society; and so I have made an estimate of the cost, which you will find in the paper to which I have before alluded.

I am, &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

HENRY A. HUNT.

ARCADES, HORTICULTURAL GARDENS,

For completing the Northern Arcades, according to the original design 950*l*.; contingencies and superintendence, 95*l*.; = 1,045*l*. for each, or 2,090*l*. the two.

This is exclusive of any repairs, or reinstatements to the asphalted floor of the Arcades.

For completing the Refreshment Courts between the North and Central Arcades, according to the original design, including stone Staircases from the floor of the Central Arcades to the floor of the Refreshment Courts, 1,465*l*.; 10 per cent., 146*l*.; = 1,611*l*. for each, or 3,222*l*. the two.

For two stone Staircases of approach from the floor of the Northern Arcades to the roof, in lieu of those of wood now in use, 275*l*. each, or 550*l*.

Vases on pedestals in Northern Arcades, 150*l*.

West Central Arcades:—For the completion, according to the original design, 7,279*l*.; 10 per cent., 728*l*.; = 8,007*l*.

East Central Arcades, 8,131*l*.; 10 per cent., 813*l*.; = 8,944*l*.

Southern Arcades, West Side:—To complete, 3,553*l*.; 10 per cent., 355*l*.; = 3,908*l*.

Ditto, East Side:—To complete, 2,865*l*.; 10 per cent., 285*l*.; = 3,150*l*.

Eastern Entrance, 6,000*l*.

Western Entrance, 4,000*l*.

If it should be determined to abandon the Promenade on the top of the East and West Arcades, and substitute a sloping roof, a saving will be effected of about 5,000*l*.: or a sloping glass roof may be substituted for timber and slates, the cost being much the same.

If the East and West Arcades are reduced to 12 feet in width, and a Conservatory or Winter Garden constructed, say 25 feet in width, on the vacant land belonging to the Commissioners in the rear of the Arcades, an additional expenditure will be incurred of about 25,000*l*. exclusive of warming apparatus.

Land, about half an acre in addition, say 5,000*l*.

Vacant land lying between the Horticultural Gardens and Prince Albert's Road on the one side and Exhibition Road on the other may

be used by the Horticultural Society until required by the Commissioners.

For the proposed room next Exhibition Road, 200 feet by 150 feet, 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*

Enclosure 4.

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,

November 17, 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society again to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the state of the Arcades and other matters in which they are interested, relating to the Garden at South Kensington.

They have had their attention for some time anxiously directed to them, and they feel that their present state is so unsatisfactory that unless something be speedily done to put them on a better footing the success of the Society will be affected very prejudicially.

This unsatisfactory position of matters appears to the Council to be mainly due to the unfinished state of the Arcades, and these portions of the works which are connected with them.

The Council, therefore, would most respectfully beg to press upon Her Majesty's Commissioners of 1851 the necessity of taking the whole of these works into their consideration without loss of time, with a view to the immediate completion of the original design.

The Council feel no hesitation in pressing on the Commissioners the necessary expenditure involved in these recommendations. To do so is merely to ask the Commissioners to do to the Society as the Society has already done to the Commissioners.

By the original agreement each undertook to expend a like sum of 50,000*l.* Had the Society confined itself to that sum the whole undertaking would have come to a stand-still. Like the Arcades, the Garden works would have been arrested in mid-execution. To save the joint undertaking from this fate the Society has expended upwards of 23,000*l.* of capital more than it undertook to do. No doubt if the Commissioners had had funds at their command they would have followed the example of the Society and finished the Arcades, and the Council hope that now it is not too much to expect that the Commissioners will come forward in their turn, and aid in carrying out the original plans.

The experience of the last three years seems to show that some amendments in the details of the former plans may be required, and as all parties have here the same object at heart, it would appear expedient to review these plans with the purpose of introducing such modification as may be desirable.

It has occurred to the Council that an improvement may be made in the original design by adding to the back part of the Middle Arcades

a Winter Garden, here and there broken by wider and more decorated spaces, which, being well filled with hardy but beautiful plants, would become exceedingly attractive, and might be kept up at small cost.

If there is any probability that the ground recently occupied as the annexes of the Exhibition will be unoccupied for some years to come, it has been suggested that it might be employed (until required for other purposes) as an appendage to the Royal Horticultural Garden. A bank might be raised and planted next the road on each side, and the space within laid out in grass and garden ground; a portion of this space might also be employed in raising the plants now grown at Chiswick for the decoration of the garden, it being thought that all that is done under glass can be done as effectually at South Kensington as at Chiswick.

Another portion of it, about 200 feet square might be roofed in with glass, with an awning beneath, to be kept as an every-ready place for the Society's Flower Shows, and which, being once fitted up, would save a large annual expenditure.

Simultaneously with these improvements, however, the remainder of the Arcades (including walls, floors, ceilings, and steps) require to be finished, and the Council would urge the Commissioners to complete their architectural character.

The conversion of the present temporary entrance into one of a permanent character is not less essential.

Offices suitable to the wants of the Society are urgently needed, and the completion of the portico at the Council Room is very important.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

Enclosure 5.

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,

SIR,

Jan. 15, 1864.

REFERRING to my letters of 10th of December, 1862, and of 17th of November 1863, on the subject of the Arcades, &c., in the Horticultural Garden, and not having received in reply any decision from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 on the subject, I am directed by the Council to transmit to you another letter dated the 15th of January, and to request you to submit the same with the least delay to Her Majesty's Commissioners, with the view of obtaining an answer to this last communication, which may be laid before the Society at its Annual Meeting on the 9th of February 1864.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

Enclosure 6.

Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington,

Jan. 15, 1864.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Council of the Horticultural Society to inform you that they have had under their anxious consideration the present state and prospects of their Gardens at South Kensington, especially in connection with those Works which are under the control of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and that they have arrived at certain conclusions, which they request you to have the kindness to submit to the Commissioners.

1. Since the foundation of the Gardens by H.R.H. the Prince Consort and the Commissioners, many unforeseen circumstances have happened, affecting the fortunes of the Gardens, which neither Her Majesty's Commissioners nor the Horticultural Society could have controlled. It is not necessary to enter into an examination of these circumstances, further than to point out that they have kept in abeyance the realization of the plans upon which the Gardens were projected, and upon the completion of which their success depended and still depends.

2. Whilst the Council are sensible that it may be difficult for the Commissioners to afford the Council any precise information of their future intentions in completing the original design, particularly as respects the buildings forming the Central Arcades, they cannot hesitate to express to the Commissioners their conviction that the present state of those Arcades has an injurious effect upon the success of the Gardens and the Society. The imperfect decoration of the North Arcades in like manner gives an air of poverty and hesitation which is injurious. Moreover, the ground at the East and West sides of the Central Arcades is a waste which in any case requires to be put in decent order. And certainly the operation of removing the Great Exhibition Buildings so as to enable the Commissioners to dispose of their Land to the Government, an operation which is likely to last during the present season, is not calculated to benefit the Gardens.

3. The Council conceive that a considerable amelioration of these depressing circumstances is possible; and they submit that it is the duty and interest both of the Commissioners and the Society to promote it. They feel confident that the Commissioners will be prepared to discuss the subject in an enlightened public spirit, and with the desire of promoting the eventual accomplishment of the original design in laying out the ground and devoting it to public uses.

4. The Council have applied themselves to the consideration of what it would be best to do at the present time to assure as well the fellows of the Horticultural Society as the general public, that the Gardens and Arcades are not under a state of permanent paralysis.

5. The Council propose themselves immediately to commence operations in the Gardens for the purpose of obtaining greater shade, also of providing Exhibition space under cover, and generally of adding to the decorations of the Gardens, and making them more attractive.

6. The Council estimate that the cost of these operations will be between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*, which they propose shall be borne by the Society.

7. But there are other most important works, the expenses of which the Council feel would be beyond the means of the Society, and they seem to be works in which Her Majesty's Commissioners have equal or even greater interest than the Society.

The Council strongly recommend that these works should be put in hand immediately so as to be completed before the 1st of May. They are as follows:—

(a.) The *North Arcades* should be glazed and plastered, and certain carvings and decorations proceeded with. The Conservatory should be strengthened and improved, and lighted, so that it and the adjoining Arcades may be used for Flower Shows, &c. These would be permanent works, and would require the chief outlay.

(b.) The *Middle Arcades* should be put into a suitable state of repair likely to last for three years, and openings should be made between them and the adjacent waste ground. Planting should be done, so as to make the whole an attractive covered way.

(c.) The adjacent waste plots of ground should be planted and grassed, and the palings raised.

I am directed to observe that the decorative completion of the *North Arcades* appears to the Council, from a moral if not a legal point of view, to be imperative on the Commissioners at some period, at a very large cost, whilst the works in (b.) and (c.) may be considered really in the light of obligations on the part of the landlord, which for the general value of the property and its appearance it is the landlord's interest especially to execute.

(d.) The entrances and the *South Arcades* should be made more attractive, and be sufficiently protected against the weather.

8. The Council estimate that these works, exclusive of those in Par. 5, could be properly executed for the sum of 13,000*l.*, and they will undertake that they will ask for no further sum on behalf of them.

9. The Council are satisfied that this expenditure would infuse new life into the Gardens, and give confidence to the public that the Commissioners' plan had not been abandoned. The Council submit that the experience of the next three years would be most valuable both to the Commissioners and the Society, in determining how far the comprehensive plans as originally designed should be prosecuted, modified, or given up.

Should the Commissioners be prepared to sanction the outlay of the sum proposed and advance the money, the Council would be happy that its expenditure should be carried on under the superintendence of the Expenses' Committee, which represents the interests both of the Commissioners and the Society.

I have, &c.

ANDREW MURRAY,

Assistant Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

(3.)

SIR,

Palace of Westminster, 6th February 1864.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 10th December 1862, 17th November 1863, and 15th January 1864, on the subject of the Arcades erected by the Commissioners round the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and of the position and prospects of those Gardens.

The Commissioners feel that it is only necessary for them to reply to the last-mentioned of these various communications, viz., your letter of the 15th ult.

Without admitting the existence of any legal or moral obligation on their part, Her Majesty's Commissioners are willing to allow that the difficulties experienced by the Council of the Society to which your letter alludes, may be in some measure attributed to the fact that the funds which the Commissioners were required by their agreement with the Society to expend upon the Gardens proved to be insufficient to complete the works according to the original design.

Under all the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to acquaint you, for the information of the Council, that they will be prepared to advance a sum not exceeding a maximum of 13,000*l.* for the purposes of the Gardens, to be expended in the manner indicated generally in your letter, such advance to be made out of the balance remaining payable to the Commissioners by Her Majesty's Government on account of the purchase of the site of the Exhibition Buildings, and to be subject to such conditions as may be hereafter determined on.

Of the sum of 13,000*l.* in question, a sum not exceeding a maximum of 2,000*l.* is to be specially applicable to the putting in proper order of the ground occupied by the two Annexes of the late Exhibition, and its temporary appropriation to the purposes of the Society, as suggested by the Council.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of resuming possession of either or both of the two Annexe Grounds referred to, or any part of them, on giving to the Society six

months' clear notice, commencing from any date. The Society will further understand that they will not be entitled to make any claim for compensation on the Commissioners, in the event of such resumption.

The remaining sum, not exceeding a maximum of 11,000*l.*, now agreed to be advanced by the Commissioners, will be specially applicable to the other works proposed by the Council to be executed.

Her Majesty's Commissioners consent to the proposal that the supervision of the contemplated outlay shall be intrusted to the Expenses Committee of the Society, in which Committee the interests both of the Commission and of the Society are represented.

It will of course be understood by the Council of the Society that Her Majesty's Commissioners only consent to make this large advance on the distinct understanding that no such appeal as that contained in your letter will again be entertained by them; and they agree with the Council that the experience of the next three years should be held as sufficient to determine the future of the Gardens, and the advisability or otherwise of proceeding with the original plans of laying out the Commissioners' Estate, of which plans the maintenance of the Gardens as an ornamental centre to the main square of the Estate formed a part.

I am directed, in conclusion, to express the hope of Her Majesty's Commissioners that the concession now made by them may prove to be the means of insuring the permanent success of the Horticultural Gardens. They feel convinced that no efforts will be wanting on the part of the Council of the Society to attain that end.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

The Secretary to the
Royal Horticultural Society.

(4.)

SIR,

Palace of Westminster, 13th February 1864.

IN order to explain the terms upon which Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 are willing to make the advance of a sum not exceeding 13,000*l.* for the purposes of the Horticultural Gardens, as announced in my letter of the 6th inst., the Commissioners feel it necessary to advert shortly to the pecuniary relations now existing between themselves and the Royal Horticultural Society.

Under the agreement of July 24th, 1860, Her Majesty's Commissioners advanced a sum of 50,000*l.* By the 14th clause of that agreement a rental of 2,145*l.* per annum is reserved to the Commissioners, this sum being the exact amount of interest paid by the Commissioners for the loan of the money laid out under the agreement by them on the gardens.

In pursuance of a further agreement, dated March 1st, 1861, Her Majesty's Commissioners advanced a further sum of 5,100*l.*, exclusive of

a much larger sum expended by them on the Southern Arcades. By clause 4 of this agreement the Commissioners are entitled, by way of rent, to a sum of 216*l.* 15*s.* per annum, being after the rate of 4½ per cent., making the total rent or interest now payable to the Commissioners under both agreements amount to 2,361*l.* 15*s.*

The above rent is independent of the share of surplus profits secured to the Commissioners.

With respect to the proposed expenditure of a sum not exceeding 13,000*l.*, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Society, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to charge interest, by way of rent, on the sum of 4,900*l.* only.

The Council will observe that this sum of 4,900*l.*, added to the two sums of 50,000*l.* and 5,100*l.* already alluded to, complete the amount of 60,000*l.*, the expenditure of which was contemplated by the above-mentioned agreements.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have now much pleasure in proceeding to inform the Council of the Society that, having been recently enabled to pay off that portion of their mortgage debt which bore 4½ per cent. interest, they are willing to reduce the rent or interest payable to them by the Society to 4 per cent. calculated upon the outlay of 60,000*l.*, being 2,400*l.* a year.

The Council will therefore observe, that Her Majesty's Commissioners make the advance of 13,000*l.* with only a nominal addition to the rent at present payable by the Society.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

The Secretary to the
Royal Horticultural Society.

(5.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this 20th day of May 1864, between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 (herein-after called the Commissioners) of the one part, and the Royal Horticultural Society of the other part.

Whereas by two Agreements made between the Commissioners of the first part, and the said Society then bearing the name of the Horticultural Society of London of the other part, and bearing date, the one the 24th July 1860, and the other 1st March 1861, the Commissioners are entitled to a yearly rent of 2,145*l.* in respect of the sum of 50,000*l.* expended by them in pursuance of the first of the said Agreements, and to a rent of 216*l.* 15*s.* in respect of a further sum of 5,100*l.* expended by them in pursuance of the second of the said Agreements, making together the sum of 2,361*l.* 15*s.*, such rents to be payable only out of certain

monies in the said Agreements described as the Receipts from the Gardens belonging to the said Society, and in the event of those Receipts being adequate to such payment, after providing for the prior charges therein mentioned; but in the event of such Receipts not being adequate for the whole of the said payments, then the Commissioners are entitled to such sum only as may equal from year to year the residue of the said Receipts after providing for the prior charges; and it is by the said Agreements further declared, that if there should remain any surplus of the said Receipts after satisfying the said prior charges and payment of the said rent to the Commissioners, then the Commissioners should be entitled by way of additional rent, to a sum equal to half that surplus: And whereas the Commissioners have, in compliance with the request of the said Society, consented to expend a further sum not exceeding 13,000*l.* in the improvement of the Gardens of the said Society at Kensington Gore, and of the adjoining plots of land herein-after referred to as the "Annexe Grounds," and distinguished by the letters A and B in the plan hereto affixed: And whereas the piece of ground facing the Kensington Road, on which the North Entrance to the said Society's Garden and the approaches thereto were formed, was lent by the Commissioners to the said Society to be used by them during the period of the International Exhibition of 1862, and has since continued to be used by the said Society: And whereas the said Society have requested the Commissioners to allow to them the temporary use of such entrance and approaches for such further time and upon such conditions as are hereafter stated, and the Commissioners have consented to that request: Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, it is mutually agreed between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The sum of 4,900*l.*, part of the said sum of 13,000*l.*, shall be added to the said sums of 50,000*l.* and 5,100*l.*, herein-before mentioned to have been expended by the Commissioners in pursuance of the said Agreements, making the total sum to be treated for the purposes of this agreement as expenditure by the Commissioners amount to 60,000*l.*

2. The residue of the said sum of 13,000*l.* shall be deemed to be an Expenditure freely incurred by the Commissioners for the benefit of the said Gardens at Kensington Gore, and no sum by way of rent or interest shall be payable by the said Society in respect thereof.

3. Instead of the rent of 2,361*l.* 15*s.*, hereinbefore mentioned to have been reserved to the Commissioners in respect of the said advances of 50,000*l.* and 5,100*l.*, there shall henceforth be reserved to the Commissioners an annual rent of 2,400*l.* in respect of the said sum of 60,000*l.* such rent being equivalent to interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the last-mentioned sum.

4. The rent hereby reserved shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the said Receipts from the Gardens in the same order of charge, and

subject to the same conditions, and at the same time, and in all respects in the said manner as the said rent of 2,361*l.* 15*s.*

5. The sum of 13,000*l.* herein-before mentioned shall, unless the parties hereto otherwise agree, be applied in manner indicated generally by the letters dated 15th January 1864 and 6th February 1864 respectively, printed copies of which are annexed to this agreement, signed by the Assistant Secretary to the said Society and the Secretary to the Commissioners respectively.

6. The Commissioners grant to the said Society the temporary enjoyment of the Annexe Grounds herein-before referred to, to be used by the said Society for such purposes as may be approved by the Expenses Committee of the said Society, in the said letters mentioned, upon the conditions following:—

Firstly. The said Society shall pay to the Commissioners a rent at the rate of One Shilling a year for each of the said Annexe Grounds, or any part thereof that may be for the time being held by the Society.

Secondly. The said Society undertake to deliver up possession, without compensation, of the Annexe Grounds, or either of them, or any part of them, within Six Months from the time, whenever that may be, at which the said Society may have received a Notice signed by the Secretary to the Commissioners, requiring them to deliver up possession of the said Annexe Grounds, or either of them, or any part of them. The said Society may remove any houses or other fixtures erected by them upon the said Annexe Grounds, on undertaking to leave the site of any such houses or fixtures in such condition as may be required by the Commissioners.

7. The Commissioners grant to the said Society the temporary enjoyment of the said piece of ground facing the Kensington Road, to be used by the said Society as an entrance with approaches, in the manner in which the same is now used, upon the conditions following:—

Firstly. The said Society shall pay to the Commissioners a rent at the rate of One Shilling a year, in consideration of the temporary grant of the said piece of ground.

Secondly. The said Society undertake to deliver up possession, without compensation, of the said piece of ground within Three Months from the time, whenever that may be, at which the said Society may have received a notice signed by the Secretary to the Commissioners, requiring them to deliver up possession of the said piece of ground.

Thirdly. The said Society undertake to keep the said entrance and approaches in good repair during the time for which they may be permitted to hold the same.

8. The said agreements of the 24th July 1860 and 1st March 1861 shall remain in full force, except in so far as they are expressly varied by this agreement, and except so far as they are varied by a certain indenture

dated the 19th day of May 1864, being a surrender of the site of the north-eastern tower of the Exhibition Building of 1862, and of certain rights of promenade over a portion of the lower arcades, used as refreshment rooms at that Exhibition. In witness whereof, &c.

APPENDIX E.

Copy of an Act to amend the Metropolitan Building Act (1855).

6th August 1861.

WHEREAS by "the Exhibition of 1851, Roads and Lands Act," all buildings erected or to be erected by the "Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," were exempted from the operation of the Acts then in force for regulating the construction of buildings in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood: And whereas the last-mentioned Acts were repealed by "the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855," and new regulations for the construction of buildings substituted; but doubts are entertained whether the exemption provided by the said first-mentioned Act is continued by the said Building Act of 1855: And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

1. The First Part of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, containing the Regulations relating to the construction of buildings in the Metropolis, shall not, nor shall any provision therein contained, apply to any buildings erected or to be erected by or with the sanction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 on any lands belonging to them, and purchased in pursuance of any power vested in them by Charter or Act of Parliament, with the exception of such streets or blocks of buildings as may be erected by them, or with their sanction, as private dwelling houses.

2. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Metropolitan Building Amendment Act, 1861."

Provisions of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, not to apply to Buildings of Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851.

Short Title.

APPENDIX F.

Clauses inserted in the various Acts obtained by the Metropolitan Railway Company, for the protection of the interests of the Kensington Gore Estate.

I.—METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (NOTTING HILL and BROMPTON EXTENSION)
ACT, 1864.

Section 30. The Railways authorized by this Act shall not be opened for public traffic until the road or communication described in this Act as commencing at Cromwell Road, and terminating at or near Alfred Place West, has been completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, or of their Surveyor for the time being, and the last-mentioned road or communication shall be of the same width as, and in continuation of, Exhibition Road, and the works for making the said road or communication shall be completed within twelve months from the time at which they may be commenced.

31. The Company shall erect and always maintain a first-class ornamental passenger station, with all necessary conveniences for the use of passengers with their luggage, at or near Alfred Place West; such station may be used as a receiving house for small parcels, but not as a station for goods or minerals, or as a depôt for engines; and no other station shall be erected at or near Alfred Place West for goods or minerals or as a depôt for engines: Provided always, that the Company shall not make any entrance to or from the said station into Thurloe Square, and if any houses fronting into that square are taken or used under the powers of this Act, then the Company shall in all respects maintain the frontages of those houses in their present condition, or if they shall demolish or remove them, or any part thereof, they shall erect in lieu thereof an ornamental wall or structure so as to preserve as far as possible the character of the buildings on that side of the said square, and if any dispute or difference shall arise between the owner, lessee, or occupier of the said houses and the Company touching the premises such dispute or difference shall be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

32. The Railway shall be constructed in a covered archway, throughout the whole length of the line, from the station at or near Alfred Place West to a point three hundred feet west of the eastern side of Prince Albert's Road.

33. There shall be constructed above the line of Railway, throughout the whole length thereof, from Prince Albert's Road to Cromwell Place, a carriage-road of a width not less than the width of the existing Harrington Road; and such carriage road shall be maintained by the Company until taken to by the parish as a public road.

34. And whereas one of the Railways authorized by this Act will pass through part of a block of buildings and the gardens attached thereto, situated in the parish of Saint Mary Abbots Kensington, known by the name of Methwold's Almshouses; and whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, are entitled to the privilege of nominating persons to fill up half of the places in the said almshouses, and the vestry of the said parish is entitled to fill up the other half of the said places; and whereas the said Commissioners, in consideration of the said privilege, are under an obligation to pay annually the sum of eighteen pounds for the benefit of the poor persons occupying the said almshouses, and to defray the cost and charges of repairing and maintaining the said almshouses; and whereas the said Commissioners are also under obligation to pay annually the sum of one pound to the ministers and churchwardens of the said parish, on account of a certain charity known as Goodfellow's Charity: Therefore the following provisions shall be applicable to the taking of such almshouses:

1. The Company shall take, for the purposes of their railway, the whole of the said almshouses and gardens:
2. In consideration of their taking such almshouses and gardens, the Company shall rebuild the said almshouses, and annex gardens thereto, at such place and in such manner, as may be agreed upon between the vestry of the said parish and the said Company, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by arbitration:
3. All rights of patronage in respect of the appointment of the poor persons to occupy the said almshouses possessed by the said Commissioners shall, after the passing of this Act, and on the performance by the Company of all the stipulations contained in this clause, be transferred to and vest in the vestry of the said parish of Saint Mary Abbots Kensington:
4. With a view to securing the due repair and maintenance of the said almshouses, and the payment of the said annual sums of eighteen pounds and one pound respectively, the Company shall, as a further consideration for the value of the almshouses and gardens taken as aforesaid, secure to the satisfaction of the vestry of the said parish of Saint Mary Abbots Kensington, by investment, purchase of land, covenant, or otherwise, the payment of the said annual sums of eighteen pounds and one pound respectively, and the due repair and maintenance of the almshouses to be erected by the said Company:
5. And the said Commissioners and their estates and effects shall, in consideration of such transfer, be discharged from the obligation of paying the said annual sum of eighteen pounds or any part thereof, and the said annual sum of one pound, or any part thereof, and also from the obligation of repairing and maintaining the said Almshouses.

II.—METROPOLITAN RAILWAY (Additional Powers) ACT, 1866.

Section 17. In the construction of the Railway between the points referred to in the thirty-second Section of "The Metropolitan Railway (Notting Hill and Brompton Extension) Act, 1864," and under the carriage road (herein-after called the Harrington Road Extension) referred to in Section thirty-three of the same Act, the following provisions shall take effect :

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the thirty-second and thirty-third Sections of the said Act of 1864, it shall be lawful for the Company to make and maintain openings or arches on the south side of the Railway under the Harrington Road Extension for the purpose of light and ventilation to the Railway, such openings or arches to commence fifteen feet from the north-east corner of Bute Street, and to run continuously in an easterly direction to an extent not exceeding two hundred feet in length in the whole ; and, except as aforesaid, the Company shall not make or maintain any shaft for ventilation, or any opening whatever through the surface of the ground for light or ventilation, or for any other purpose whatever, throughout the whole length of the Harrington Road Extension, or between the points referred to in the thirty-second Section of the said Act of 1864.
2. The Company shall, before opening the Railway under the Harrington Road Extension, erect and for ever thereafter maintain the following works, that is to say, on the south side of the Harrington Road Extension, and immediately above and co-extensive with the said openings or arches, an ornamental wall twelve feet in height above the surface of the road, and also at the top end of the slopes, or retaining walls, and opposite to and at each extremity of the said openings or arches, so as to fence off the same from the adjoining lands, a wall six feet in height above the surface of the ground.

III.—METROPOLITAN RAILWAY ACT, 1867.

Section 24. And whereas by the thirty-fourth section of "The Metropolitan Railway (Notting Hill and Brompton Extension) Act, 1864," certain provisions were enacted with respect to a block of buildings and the gardens attached thereto, situated in the parish of St. Mary Abbott Kensington, and known by the names of Methwold's Almshouses ; and whereas by reason of difficulties which have arisen in carrying these provisions into effect, it is desirable that the same should be repealed and fresh provisions made with respect to the said buildings and gardens : Therefore the provisions contained in the thirty-fourth section of the

said Act shall be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following provisions shall be applicable to the taking of such almshouses and hereditaments :

1. The Company shall take for the purposes of the said Act the whole of the said almshouses, gardens and hereditaments :
2. The Company shall within one year from the passing of this Act pay to the vestry of the parish of St. Mary Abbott Kensington the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, as purchase money and compensation for or in respect of the taking of the said almshouses, gardens, and hereditaments, and such purchase and compensation moneys shall be paid by the Company into the Bank of England, together with interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum from the date of the passing of this Act, to be applied in the manner directed by the sixty-ninth and seventieth sections of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," subject nevertheless as herein-after mentioned :
3. The legal right to the said purchase and compensation money and all rights of patronage whatsoever in respect of the appointment of the poor persons to enjoy the charity hitherto enjoyed by the occupants of Methwold's Almshouses shall after the passing of this Act, as against the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, be exclusively vested in the vestry of the said parish of St. Mary Abbott Kensington, and upon payment of the said sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds the Company shall be freed and exonerated from all claims in respect of such purchase, compensation, or patronage :
4. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and their estate and effects, shall, as from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, be discharged from the obligation which they are now under of paying the annual sum of eighteen pounds for the benefit of the poor persons occupying the said almshouses, and to defray the cost and charges of repairing and maintaining the said almshouses, and the further sum of one pound to the minister and churchwardens of the said parish on account of a certain charity known as Goodfellow's Charity, and also from the obligation of repairing and maintaining the said almshouses :
5. No new almshouses shall be erected, but the said vestry shall be at liberty to take such proceedings in the Court of Chancery, or otherwise, as they may be advised, for the establishment of a scheme in respect of or in relation to the said purchase and compensation money and the future application thereof, and in the meantime, and until the establishment of such scheme, if any, the said vestry shall pay and apply the net annual income

to arise from the said purchase and compensation money, or the securities for the time being representing the same, equally between six poor persons of the said parish to be selected by the said vestry.

APPENDIX G.

CORRESPONDENCE with the COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1862, on the SUBJECT of their LIABILITIES to HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

(1.)

SIR,

Whitehall, March 24, 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to subjoin, for the information and serious consideration of your Commissioners, a statement of their various existing liabilities to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

1. To remove the Exhibition Buildings, and reinstate the site, within six months after the close of the Exhibition, if required by Her Majesty's Commissioners, under Clause III. of the terms enclosed in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter to the Society of Arts of the 28th June 1860. The absence of any definite reply on the part of your Commissioners to the inquiries contained in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter of the 27th November last has prevented them from serving the necessary notice on your Commissioners under this head up to the present time.

2. To leave the roads surrounding the Exhibition Buildings in a fair condition of repair when vacating the site, under the Lord Mayor's award of March 1862. Should no arrangement be made for the retention of the Building, and those buildings have, in consequence, to be removed by your Commissioners, the site cannot be so vacated by them till after that removal has taken place, in effecting which the roads will doubtless be much injured.

3. To make over the permanent Refreshment Rooms to Her Majesty's Commissioners when done with, with all the fittings of whatever kind that may have been put up in the kitchens and store rooms, as well as all cellarage, gas-pipes, water-pipes, and drains, below the level of the ground floor of the Refreshment Rooms, under the agreement of the 12th December 1861. Her Majesty's Commissioners observe that these rooms, which were erected by your Commissioners, and not by themselves, are in various places out of repair, owing to faults in their construction, and that they have been seriously injured and knocked about during their

occupation by the refreshment contractors, whilst large holes have in several places been actually made in the solid wall separating them from the Exhibition Buildings. It will be necessary that these matters shall be put to rights by your Commissioners, to whom a strong letter of complaint from the Horticultural Society, as to the state in which these South Arcades and the Western Entrance have been left, was forwarded by Her Majesty's Commissioners on the 13th January last.

4. To make a solid back wall, the whole length of the South Arcades and the West Arcades (the wall at the back of the South Arcades constituting the division between the Refreshment Rooms and the Exhibition Buildings), in conformity with the stipulations contained in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letter to your Commissioners of the 29th January 1861. Her Majesty's Commissioners observe that a large number of doors of communication have been constructed through the wall behind the South Arcades (it is presumed for convenience of access between the Exhibition Buildings and the Refreshment Rooms), the existence of which is stated by the insurance offices largely to increase the risk of the destruction of Her Majesty's Commissioners' property, and the substitution of solid brick for which will be indispensably necessary, in the event of the removal of the Exhibition Buildings.

No wall or means of shutting in the Western Entrance to the Horticultural Gardens has yet been provided by your Commissioners, and a solid wall is wanting at that part of the West Arcades where a door of communication was made between the Western Annexe and the Horticultural Gardens, for the convenience of your Commissioners and the Society.

5. To restore the site of the Eastern and Western Annexes, Boiler house, &c., as stipulated in Her Majesty's Commissioners' letters of February 4 and 10, 1862. Her Majesty's Commissioners regret to observe how slowly the removal of those Annexes is proceeding, and would refer to their letter of the 12th January last, requesting, in the interest of their tenants, that this removal might be proceeded with as fast as possible. Any damage done to Her Majesty's Commissioners' property in the course of such removal will of course have to be made good. On this subject they have just received a complaint from their tenant, Lady Franklin, of her garden having been entirely exposed by the destruction of a low wall which divided it from the back of the Eastern Annexe, and of the trees and bushes which were undermined in making that wall; and I am to request that the necessary orders may be at once given for making good the injury thus caused to that lady's garden.

6. To restore the site of the cellars, &c., that have been constructed by the refreshment contractors under the Annexes, to such extent as may be determined on by the Surveyor to Her Majesty's Commissioners, in

conformity with the conditions set forth in their letter of the 10th February 1862.

7. To restore the site of the tunnel constructed under the eastern Entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, in conformity with the agreement made at the time when Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Horticultural Society consented to its construction.

In addition to the above liabilities, there are various others which were only to come into force in the event of the late Exhibition leaving a surplus in the hands of your Commissioners, which Her Majesty's Commissioners understand not to have been the case.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, in conclusion, to request that your Commissioners will have the goodness to take such steps as may seem to them best adapted for insuring the due fulfilment of the above stipulations, which are so necessary for the protection of the property and interests of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners
for the Exhibition of 1862.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(2.)

SIR,

Whitehall, 25th June 1863.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to request that you will have the goodness to take an early opportunity of calling the earnest attention of your Commissioners to the statement of their various existing liabilities to Her Majesty's Commissioners contained in my letter of the 24th of March last, towards the fulfilment of which little progress appears to have been since made.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are aware that pending the decision of the question as to the purchase of the main Exhibition building now before Parliament, nothing can be done towards fulfilling certain of those liabilities. In this category are included the questions of the removal of that building and the restoration of the site, the repair of the roads, and various points relating to the Refreshment Rooms, as set forth in my letter.

But the same difficulty does not apply to the remaining liabilities therein detailed, including the completion of the solid wall of the Western Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, the means of shutting in the Western Entrance to those gardens, the restoration of the site of the tunnel under the Eastern Entrance, and more especially the restoration of the site of the Eastern and Western Annexes of the late Exhibition, including the cellars constructed therein by the Refreshment Contractors, in respect of all of which the most clear and explicit agreements have been entered into by your Commissioners with Her Majesty's Commissioners.

With regard to the site of the Eastern Annexe, not only have Her Majesty's Commissioners been unable as yet to carry out their promise to grant the temporary use of the site as a drill-ground to the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, owing to the long-continued delay in its restoration, but two complaints from the local Board of Health have been served upon the Commissioners, in consequence of the state in which the site has been so long left. I am also to state that the Commissioners have just received a letter from the Secretary to the Horticultural Society, from which it appears that the safety of the Eastern Arcades is seriously endangered from the same cause, and from the want of drainage on the spot.

As respects the site of the Western Annexe, Her Majesty's Commissioners are informed that, irrespective of the restoration of the site itself, it will be necessary to adopt special precautions along the whole length of the line where the site abuts on Prince Albert's Road, for the preservation of that road, in consequence of the manner in which the excavations have been made, and the same observation appears to apply, though in a less degree, to the site of the Eastern Annexe.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are aware how anxious your Commissioners must be to insure, to the utmost extent in their power, the due fulfilment of the various stipulations entered into by them, and they would suggest whether the time has not arrived when your Commissioners should give pressing instructions to their solicitors on the subject, and that those gentlemen should also be instructed to communicate without delay respecting the matters referred to in this and my previous letter of the 24th March, with Mr. Hunt, the Surveyor to Her Majesty's Commissioners, whose duty it is to protect their interests in all that relates to their Estate.

It is of course understood by Her Majesty's Commissioners that they will be put to no expenses of any kind in reference to these transactions, considering the liberality with which they placed so large a portion of the Estate, rent free, at the disposal of your Commissioners, for the purposes of the late Exhibition, and the ready manner in which they subsequently gave them every facility in their power.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners
for the Exhibition of 1862.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

(3.)

Privy Council Office, Downing Street,

7th July 1863.

SIR,

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 to inform you, in reference to your letters of the 24th of March and 25th June, 1863, that they have instructed their Solicitors to take

the necessary steps for carrying out the requirements of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, as stated in those two communications.

I am &c.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

F. R. SANDFORD,

(4.)

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the 81st MEETING of the ROYAL COMMISSION

16th April 1864.

With reference to the outstanding question of the extent to which the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 should be required to fulfil their various existing obligations to the Commission, it was resolved that Lord Derby, or such person as may be specially nominated by him for the purpose, should be intrusted with full powers to dispose of the matter finally on behalf of the Commission.

(5.)

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the 82nd MEETING of the ROYAL COMMISSION.

29th May 1865.

Lord Derby reported to the meeting that, in pursuance of the authority vested in him at the last meeting, he had succeeded in making an arrangement with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, whereby the latter had paid 700*l.* to the Commission, and 500*l.* to the Government in respect of the Exhibition site purchased by them, in final settlement of all claims upon those Commissioners.

APPENDIX H.

ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY to His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE CONSORT, on the occasion of the Public Opening of the GARDENS of the SOCIETY on the 5th June 1861; with His ROYAL HIGHNESS's reply.

May it please Your Royal Highness:—

SIR,

WE, the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, venture to congratulate Your Royal Highness upon the important stage at which we have now arrived in the progress of an undertaking originating with Your Royal Highness, and in which you have continued to take so active an interest, an undertaking for the establishment at the West End of this Metropolis of a noble Garden, by the aid of which, and of the Society's Gardens at Chiswick, not only the art of Horticulture may be effectually

promoted, but an additional means of enjoyment and recreation may be afforded to the dense population of London.

We deeply lament that recent domestic affliction should have deprived us of the honour, for which we had been encouraged to hope, of the presence of our Gracious Queen at this inaugural ceremony. But whilst we deeply feel the want of that presence which would have added the greatest lustre to the day's proceedings, we are sensible of the many marks of Royal favour which we have already received, and trust that these Gardens may, when completed, prove not altogether unattractive to Her Majesty.

Horticulture, Sir, is the parent of agriculture. It determines on a small scale the value of the principles on which an extended cultivation of the soil depends. It is associated with our food, our wealth, and many of our social enjoyments. The Council believe that this Society has already contributed largely to the establishment of the sound principles on which cultivation is founded. In the course of the last half century the Society has unremittingly used its influence and its means to enlarge the skill of the gardener and the taste of the community. It has had the good fortune to see, during that long period, many ornamental plants and every race of fruits and esculents undergo great improvement; and it is not too much to assert that its labours have raised English gardeners to the highest rank.

Founded in the year 1804, and incorporated in 1809, by command of his Majesty George the Third, the Society, after languishing for some years, sprang into active existence as soon as the termination of the long war once more left men leisure to cultivate the arts of peace. At that time Horticulture had ceased for many years in every part of Europe to make sensible progress. All that remained was an unintelligent routine. Up to the year 1816 the number of Fellows who joined the Society annually rarely exceeded 20. From that period, however, the elections rapidly increased, so that in 1821 they amounted to 328. In 1822 the garden at Chiswick had been formed, and the power of the Society to do good began to be felt even in the remote possessions of the Crown. Collectors of seeds and plants for the Horticultural Society were heard of in the United States and Canada, in India, on the banks of the Zambezee, and in the distant regions of the Hudson's Bay Company. The result of these operations was the introduction into England of by far the larger part of the highly-prized occupants of modern gardens.

In 1827 was held the first of those *Fêtes*, or more properly, exhibitions of Horticultural produce, which for so many years were among the most attractive events of a London season. At first those meetings were attended with little success; there now, indeed, remains in the Chiswick Garden the small iron tent, under which a few cultivators ventured in

those days to display their scanty stores. But liberal rewards produced competition; gardeners soon saw that to be the gainer of a prize at Chiswick was to stand at the head of their class: knowledge was sought for, and improved methods of cultivation were gradually discovered.

The changing habits of society, the competition of other similar exhibitions in London itself, the power of locomotion to more distant places of recreation by railway, combined with the, at all times, uncertain nature of our climate, had in late years materially diminished that attendance of visitors upon which the income of the Society, and consequently its power of encouraging Horticulture, depended. It was under these circumstances that an opportunity of forming a Garden in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis was sought.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, of whom Your Royal Highness is also the President, having purchased out of the surplus funds of that undertaking an estate at Kensington Gore, it was felt that this locality offered unrivalled facilities for the establishment of a new Garden, and successful negotiations with the Commissioners enabled the Council, with Your Royal Highness's sanction, to lay in July 1859 the plans before the general meeting of Fellows, which received their unanimous approval.

An agreement has since been concluded by us with Her Majesty's Commissioners for leasing a space of $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres upon a rent, the amount of which is contingent upon the income of the Society; part of the conditions being, that the Society should expend on the Garden a sum of not less than 50,000*l.*, Her Majesty's Commissioners binding themselves to inclose it with arcades of an ornamental character, costing at least an equal sum. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant the Society a new Charter of Incorporation, under the name of the Royal Horticultural Society. Our works have not arrived at the state of completion which we had hoped to have attained by this time. Taking into consideration, however, the long continued wet of last summer, the unusual severity of the subsequent winter, and the disturbance in the building trade caused by the unfortunate strike of this spring, we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon what has already been achieved.

The necessity of pressing forward the works will prevent the Garden being as immediately accessible to the public as is hereafter proposed. But the Council felt that the admission of the Fellows and their friends, who have so zealously come forward in support of the undertaking, ought not to be longer delayed. They therefore resolved to hold Exhibitions of Flowers and Fruit in the months of June, July, September, and November of the present year; to admit Fellows and their friends daily; and to allow a certain number of the public to visit the Garden on Saturdays. It is expected that before the ensuing spring all the essential parts of the Garden will be completed. When that time

shall have arrived the public will be in the possession of a place of resort in which not only may be displayed in the most advantageous way all that Horticultural skill can accomplish, but whatever may most conduce to the improvement of public taste in sculpture and its sister arts.

Since the period when Your Royal Highness condescended, as President of the Society, to take an active part in its proceedings, it has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. At least 1,500 new Members have joined it; so much confidence has been placed in the measures of Your Council as to have produced by the issue of debentures the sum of 50,000*l.* required to meet the Society's engagements with Her Majesty's Commissioners; and the Garden in which we are now assembled, itself, Sir, in many respects the offspring of your own intelligence, has sprung into existence. When the trees shall afford a grateful shade, and the water-works in progress shall have been completed, the scene cannot fail to be one of great interest and beauty. Even now the noble arcades, which are three-quarters of a mile in length, will afford an agreeable and sheltered promenade in all weather, and the beautiful conservatory before us will be enjoyable in even the severest season.

Nor can we look upon the various works around us without acknowledging how much we owe to the different gentlemen who have contributed so much genius and skill, as well as valuable time, to their design and execution.

In the name of the Society we have the honour to represent, we therefore desire to express to Your Royal Highness our earnest hope and confident belief that the formation of this Garden will show that it is not unworthy of the exalted patronage it has received from Her Most Gracious Majesty and Your Royal Highness.

REPLY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

I thank you for the address which you have just presented to me.

While you have expressed your deep regret at being deprived on this occasion of the presence of the Queen, I am enabled and empowered to assure you that Her Majesty on her part also sincerely regrets her inability to mark by her presence the interest she takes in your proceedings, and her desire for your success.

You have addressed me in my double capacity of President of your Society, and also of the Royal Commissioners of 1851. In either of these capacities I cannot but be gratified by the scene now before me.

Having shared, to some extent, in your labours and anxieties, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on what has been effected in so incredibly short a time, notwithstanding the difficulties to which you have alluded, and which appeared at times almost to forbid hope of success.

That which, last year, was still a vague conception, is, to-day a reality ; and, I trust, will be accepted as a valuable attempt at least to re-unite the science and art of Gardening to the sister arts of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting.

This union existed in the best periods of Art, when the same feeling pervaded and the same principles regulated them all ; and if the misuse and misapplication of these principles in later times have forced again upon us the simple study and imitation of nature, individual arts have suffered by their disjunction, and the time seems now arrived when they may once more combine without the danger of being cramped by pedantic and arbitrary rules of taste.

The Commissioners of 1851, whose mission it is to encourage the arts and sciences as applied to productive industry, gladly welcome your Society as one of the first of those bodies, devoted to the promotion of special branches of those arts and sciences, that has availed itself of the enlarged means of development offered by the Commissioners on their estate. They are glad to find in your present success and in the generous support of the public, the confirmation of their belief that in securing space on which, in unison with each other, and with a systematic interchange of mutual assistance, separate societies and departments might attain to a degree of usefulness which their present confinement and isolation must materially lessen, the Commissioners had correctly appreciated the great want of the day and the requirements of the public, for whose benefit alone they should work, and by whose assistance alone they can hope to prosper.

We already see, to the south, rising as it were, by magic, the commencement of a noble work entirely the result of the voluntary efforts of that public ; and this garden, itself the offspring of the Great Exhibition of 1851, will hardly be completed ere that Exhibition shall have been rivalled, and, I trust, even surpassed, by the beauty and success of that which we hope next year to witness.

This garden will then open an additional source of enjoyment to the thousands who may be expected to crowd the new Crystal Palace of Industry. Nay, we may hope that it will, at no distant day, form the inner court of a vast quadrangle of public buildings, rendered easily accessible by the broad roads which will surround them, buildings where science and art may find space for development, with that air and light which are elsewhere well-nigh banished from this overgrown metropolis.

If the works before us are still incomplete, this must not be attributed entirely to the short space of time allowed for their execution, or to the exhaustion of the funds set apart for them. It results also, in great measure, from a well-considered purpose on the part of the Society and the Commissioners, rather to present the public with a framework, to be

gradually filled up, as individual taste, controlled and harmonised by the general superintendence of the authorities, might direct, than at once to display a complete creation, which, however attractive for the moment, would pall upon us and grow stale by habit.

Unrivalled opportunities are here offered for the display of works of art, and for the erection of monuments as tributes to great men and public benefactors. The Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, the result of private subscriptions, will be the first received in these grounds, and adorned with a statue of the Queen, will soon rise in the centre of the Garden.

May your efforts meet with public approbation. May that approbation give you all the support required, not only further to ornament these gardens, but also to carry out, even on a larger scale than during the last 48 years, the useful objects for which you are incorporated.

APPENDIX I.

ADDRESS of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for the ERECTION of a
MEMORIAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851 to HIS ROYAL
HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES on the OCCASION of the
INAUGURATION of that MEMORIAL on the 10th June 1863.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

IN the year 1853 a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Challis, Esq., M.P., and presided over by him, was held in the Mansion House, to consider the propriety of erecting some Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connexion with a tribute of admiration to its great founder the Prince Consort, your Royal Highness's illustrious and lamented father. The propriety of the step was at once recognized; and it was resolved unanimously, as well by the country at large as by the meeting, that the Exhibition "was an event of the greatest importance to the nations of the world, by enabling them to observe the relative influence of science, art, and national characteristics upon production, by furnishing the means of a valuable review of the past, and by marking a new starting point for the future progress of productive industry and giving it an increased stimulus." The meeting saw, too, with the wise author of the undertaking, that its tendency had been to promote useful intercourse between all peoples, and to induce in them feelings of goodwill towards each other. Money was accordingly subscribed for the erection of a Memorial, and active steps were taken to obtain a place for the intended Monument on the

site of the Exhibition in Hyde Park. Artists of all countries were invited to submit drawings and models in competition ; and ultimately, out of nearly fifty, the design sent in by Mr. Joseph Durham was selected.

The endeavours to procure a site in the Park having failed, we, the Executive Committee, who had met with difficulties that might not have been anticipated, sought the aid of the Prince Consort. This was at once freely accorded on the condition, characteristic of His Royal Highness's noble self-denial, that the Memorial should be in no way personal, but one to which he could himself subscribe. The Royal Horticultural Society granted the fine site before which we now stand, on land belonging to the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition, and therefore appropriate, the Commissioners themselves concurring in the grant ; and from that time till the very last, His Royal Highness continued to give consideration and personal assistance of inestimable value in completing and carrying out the project. Guided by his cultivated judgment, and aided by an increase of the funds, the design was enlarged and improved to its present form ; and the last public act of the Prince in London was the approval of the statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, then intended to surmount the Memorial.

A letter from your Royal Highness, after the painful event that had plunged the nation into grief, conveying the will of the Queen that instead of Her Majesty's statue that of her beloved husband should crown the Memorial, and offering on your Royal Highness's own part to present the statue proposed to be thus placed—a letter which touched the heart of the country—enabled us to carry out the original desire of the subscribers, which was, emphatically, to offer a public and lasting tribute in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1851 to the good Prince—"to whose far-seeing and comprehensive philanthropy" (as now recorded on the face of the Memorial) "its first conception was due, and to whose clear judgment and untiring exertions in directing its execution the world is indebted for its unprecedented success."

We take the liberty of expressing our great satisfaction with the admirable manner in which Mr. Durham has executed the commission confided to him. He has produced a work that we believe to be honourable alike to himself and to the country ; and we trust this feeling will be generally shared in, especially by those eminent persons who assisted in the Great Exhibition, and whose names he has consequently recorded on enduring granite.

In concluding this brief account of our proceedings, we tender most grateful thanks to the Queen for the interest Her Majesty has been pleased to show in the progress of this work, and the all-important assistance thus rendered us in our self-imposed labour. And we pray heartily and devoutly that Almighty God may, in His goodness, long

preserve Her Majesty's life—a life most precious to her loyal and loving people.

It only remains for us to acknowledge most respectfully the anxious readiness with which you, Sir, accompanied by the illustrious Princess whom all the kingdom welcomes with open heart, and by your Royal Brothers and Sisters, have graciously taken part in the proceedings of to-day. We offer in the name of the subscribers our earnest thanks, and we solicit that your Royal Highness will now be pleased to command the uncovering of the Memorial.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT of FINANCE COMMITTEE, dated February 7, 1862, recommending the ERECTION of the PERMANENT BUILDINGS used as REFRESHMENT ROOMS during the EXHIBITION of 1862.

In the course of last summer the Works Committee, with the sanction of His late Royal Highness the President of the Commission, submitted to the Finance Committee plans and estimates for the erection of Permanent Refreshment Rooms over the South Arcades of the Horticultural Gardens, such refreshment rooms being in the first instance used for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1862. The cost of the erection of the temporary structure required for the last-mentioned purposes was estimated at 16,388*l.*, whilst the materials, estimated at 4,000*l.*, would, at the close of the Exhibition, be the property of the contractors. On the other hand, the Permanent Refreshment Rooms proposed to the Committee were estimated to cost 28,283*l.*, being 11,895*l.* in excess of the temporary one. The contractors offered to leave the permanent structure after the close of the Exhibition, on condition of the Commissioners paying them the above sum of 11,895*l.*, together with 4,000*l.* as the value of the materials above referred to, making (in round numbers) 16,000*l.*—the alternative being given to the Commissioners of renting the refreshment rooms for 60 years after the close of the Exhibition at a yearly rental of 800*l.*, they becoming the property of the Commissioners at the expiration of that term.

The Finance Committee were of opinion that the erection of the proposed Permanent Refreshment Rooms would be advantageous to the Horticultural Society, tend to promote the success of the Exhibition of 1862—in which the Commission itself is much interested—and be conducive to the convenience of the public generally, at the same time that the pecuniary risk to the Commissioners would not be excessive, whilst

no other means offered themselves of procuring the erection of refreshment rooms on such favourable terms.

Under these circumstances the Committee resolved that the alternative proposal contained in Mr. Cole's letter should be accepted, viz., that the Commission should agree to pay the contractors 800*l.* a year (or five per cent. on the estimate of 16,000*l.*) for 60 years, from the 1st June 1863 as rent for the refreshment rooms in question, the right of pre-emption, at the price of 16,000*l.*, being reserved to the Commissioners throughout the whole term.

The Committee came to the above resolution on the understanding that, for the sum of 16,000*l.*, the refreshment rooms (with the exceptions under-mentioned) would be completed in a satisfactory manner for the permanent purposes for which they are designed, and provided with the necessary fittings and accommodation; and also subject to the report of Mr. Hunt, both in this respect and as to the correctness and reasonableness of the items constituting the sum of 16,000*l.*

The Works Committee simultaneously informed the Finance Committee that neither in any of the existing contracts for the construction of the arcades, nor in the proposed refreshment rooms, was any provision made for steps into the gardens from those rooms, or for means of closing the several entrances, the cost of which was estimated by them at the sum of 1,000*l.*

The Finance Committee were of opinion that these items were necessary for the completeness of the scheme of the refreshment rooms, and agreed to refer it to Mr. Hunt to determine, in the event of his report on that scheme being satisfactory, whether the last-mentioned sum of 1,000*l.* was a fair one to charge for the works in question. In the event of his reporting that the amount was reasonable, it was resolved to propose to the contractors that the works should be executed under the same conditions in respect of payment as those included in the first estimate of 16,000*l.*—making a total sum payable of not more than 17,000*l.*, or of not more than 850*l.* per annum for 60 years.

At a subsequent period the Committee received from Mr. Hunt the report above referred to, which appeared to them to be satisfactory so far as related to the correctness and reasonableness of the items constituting the above-mentioned total sum of 17,000*l.* With respect to other points referred to in Mr. Hunt's report, the Committee made an arrangement with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, whereby all fittings, of whatever kind, which might be put up in the kitchens or store-rooms, as well as all cellarage, gas-pipes, water-pipes, and drains below the level of the ground floor of the refreshment rooms, are to become the property of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 after the close of the forthcoming Exhibition; and further whereby, in the event of the necessary funds remaining in the hands of the Com-

missioners of 1862 after the Exhibition, those Commissioners will execute the various works in the refreshment rooms coming under the head of "general repairs, cleaning, painting, &c., after the year of the Exhibition and making good after the removal of the Exhibition Buildings."

The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 also consented, on the application of the Finance Committee, to undertake the responsibility of superintending the erection of the proposed permanent structure, in the same manner as they would have done in the case of the temporary buildings originally intended to be erected by them.

These various points having been satisfactorily adjusted, the Committee, with the entire concurrence of His Royal Highness, gave their assent to the proposed scheme; and the legal agreement giving effect to it between the Commission, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, the contractors, was duly executed on the 12th of December last. A copy of this agreement is appended to this report.

By the terms of this agreement the Commissioners agree, in the event of their not paying the above-mentioned sum of 17,000*l.* to the contractors by the 1st of June 1863, to secure to them a yearly rent-charge of 850*l.* per annum on the estate for a period of 60 years, with the power of redemption above spoken of. For the other provisions of the agreement, the Committee would refer to the document itself in the Appendix.

GRANVILLE, Chairman.

Enclosure to Report of Finance Committee.

AGREEMENT made the 12th day of December in the year 1861 between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 of the first part; the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 of the second part; and John Kelk, of South Street, Grosvenor Square, contractor, and Charles Thomas Lucas and Thomas Lucas, of Belvedere Road, Lambeth, contractors, which said John Kelk, Charles Thomas Lucas, and Thomas Lucas are herein-after referred to as "the contractors," of the third part.

Whereas under arrangements made between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the Exhibition of 1862 is to be held, and the buildings required for the same are to be erected, on certain portions of the estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 situate at South Kensington in the county of Middlesex, including as part of such estate the upper surface of the lower arcades forming the southern boundary of the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, on which upper surface the last-mentioned Commissioners have a right to erect or permit to be erected such buildings as are herein-after mentioned;

And whereas under other arrangements made between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 and the contractors, the contractors have undertaken the erection of the buildings required for the Exhibition, and as part of such buildings have agreed to erect certain refreshment rooms, and offices and buildings connected therewith, on the said lower arcades, subject to the understanding that such refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings were to be of a temporary character, and to be removed by the contractors at the close of the intended Exhibition :

And whereas it appears to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 that it would be for their mutual advantage if the said refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings were built as permanent instead of temporary buildings, and became at the close of the Exhibition the property of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, instead of being removed by the contractors :

And whereas plans and specifications of the said refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings as permanent buildings have been prepared by the contractors, and been approved by the said Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 ; and such plans and specifications have been signed by Captain Fowke on behalf of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, and by the said John Kelk on behalf of the contractors :

And whereas the contractors estimate the additional cost of buildings erected according to the said plans and specifications over the buildings to be erected according to their original agreement at the sum of 17,000*l.*: And whereas it has been agreed between the parties hereto that the said refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings shall be completed according to the said plans and specifications, under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 or their principal engineer for the time being, and that, in consideration thereof, and of the same being delivered up at the close of the Exhibition to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 as their own property, such last-mentioned Commissioners shall pay or secure to the said contractors such compensation as herein-after mentioned : Now it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the said several parties as follows:—

1. The contractors agree to erect refreshment rooms, offices, and buildings in accordance with the plans and specifications so prepared and approved as aforesaid.
2. The contractors agree that they will erect, complete, and finish the said buildings in the best manner and with the best materials, in accordance with the said plans and specifications, under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, or their engineer for the time being.

3. The contractors agree to deliver the said buildings so completed and finished to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 on the 12th day of February 1862.

4. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 agree at the close of the Exhibition to deliver up to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to be held by them as their own property, all the said buildings, with all fittings of whatever kind which may be put up in the kitchens or store rooms belonging thereto, as well as all cellarage, gas pipes, water pipes, and drains below the level of the ground floor of the said buildings; and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 further agree, in the event of sufficient funds remaining in their hands after the close of that Exhibition, to execute all cleaning, painting, and other works necessary for putting the said buildings in a proper state of repair.

5. No alterations, additions, or omissions shall be made in the buildings as agreed to be erected by these presents without the consent of all the parties hereto.

6. In consideration of the premises, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will in manner herein-after mentioned secure to the contractors a yearly rent charge of 850*l.* per annum, being at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum on the said sum of 17,000*l.*, to be paid for the term of 60 years, commencing on the 1st day of June 1863, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 1st day of December and the 1st day of June in every year, the first payment to be made on the 1st of December 1863.

7. The said yearly sum of 850*l.* shall be charged on all those lands, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 situate at or near Kensington which are included and comprised in two several mortgages made to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and dated the 12th day of January 1859 and the 27th day of April 1860, but the said annuity shall be subject to all mortgages, leases, and incumbrances affecting the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments at the date of these presents.

8. The charge of the said annuity shall be made by deed under the seal of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, to be prepared at their cost, and subject, as herein-after mentioned, to be delivered to the said contractors on or before the 1st day of June 1863.

9. The deed charging the said annuity shall contain all usual and proper clauses for enabling the contractors to receive and recover the said annual sum in case the same shall be in arrear. But, nevertheless, it shall in such deed be provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, on or before the 1st day of June 1863 or at any time after that day (so that they give six months previous notice of their intention so to do on one of the appointed half-yearly days of payment), to redeem the said annuity, by paying to the contractors or their assigns the sum of 17,000*l.*, and upon such payment as aforesaid

being made, the right of the said contractors or their assigns to the said annuity shall cease.

10. The deed charging the said annuity shall reserve to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 the amplest powers of leasing all the property charged therewith, without the consent or concurrence of the contractors, so nevertheless that all leases to be made or granted under such powers shall be made without fine or premium, and reserve the best rent that can reasonably be gotten, regard being had to the value of any buildings or improvements to be made by the lessees, with power for the Commissioners, if they deem it expedient, to reserve a nominal rent during any period not exceeding the first five years of the term granted by them.

11. The deed charging the said annuity shall provide that, in case the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 shall be desirous of selling from time to time any portions of the property subject to such annuity, it shall be lawful for them so to do, subject to the conditions herein-after specified, and the owners for the time being of the said annuity will join in the conveyances of the land sold, and discharge the same from all claims in respect of such annuity, in such manner nevertheless as may not prejudice their claim upon the residue of the lands, provided that in each case of a sale the price to be obtained for the lands sold be fair and reasonable, and the purchase money be applied either in reduction of the mortgages made to the said Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, or be otherwise dealt with or disposed of in such mode as that, subject to any fair and reasonable arrangement to be made with the purchasers for their indemnity against the mortgages made to the said Commissioners, such purchase monies or the income thereof shall be made a further or collateral security with the lands remaining unsold for better securing the payment of the said annuity, and subject thereto be held in trust for the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall preclude the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 from selling any portion of the land subject to the said annuity, not exceeding 10 acres, to any person or body of persons requiring the same for public purposes for such price less than the market price or value thereof, as the said Commissioners in their uncontrolled discretion and having regard to the interests of the public may think proper.

12. The draft of the deed charging the said annuity shall be settled, in case the intended parties thereto differ, on behalf of both by Mr. John Bullar, barrister-at-law, or, failing him, by Mr. Archibald Smith, barrister-at-law.

13. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in the event of their creating such charge as aforesaid, shall, at their own costs, make and deliver to the contractors an abstract of their title to the hereditaments to be charged similar to that delivered to the Commissioners of

Greenwich Hospital, and with such additions as that mortgage and any subsequent dealings with the property may render proper, and will enter into the usual covenants for production of the title deeds relative to the property; but the contractors shall be bound to take and accept such title as is shown by that abstract, without making any objection thereto or requisition thereon on any ground whatever, and shall not, except at their own expense, be entitled to call for the production of any title deed or document or any evidence in support of that title.

14. Nothing herein contained shall affect the arrangement entered into between the contractors and the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 (except in so far as such arrangements are affected by the substitution of the buildings hereby required to be made for the buildings to be made in pursuance of the original agreement between the said contractors and the last-mentioned Commissioners).

15. In case of any dispute arising between the parties hereto or any of them in respect of any matter not expressly agreed to be otherwise determined, the same shall be referred to arbitration under the Common Law Procedure Acts or any or either of them. In witness whereof the said Commissioners of the first and second parts have hereunto affixed their common seals, and the said parties hereto of the third part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

APPENDIX L.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

MINUTE of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, dated 21st September 1865.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined to hold a National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington in the arcades overlooking the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, which will be opened in April 1866.

This Exhibition is based upon the suggestions made by the Earl of Derby in a letter dated 6th May 1865, from which the following extracts are made:—

“I have long thought that a National Portrait Exhibition, chronologically arranged, might not only possess great historical interest by bringing together portraits of all the most eminent contemporaries of their respective eras, but might also serve to illustrate the progress and condition, at various periods, of British Art. My idea, therefore, would be to admit either portraits of eminent men, though by inferior or unknown artists, or portraits by eminent artists, though of obscure or unknown individuals.

I have, of course, no means of knowing or estimating the number of such portraits which may exist in the country; but I am persuaded that, exclusive of the large collections in many great houses, there are very many scattered about by ones and twos and threes in private families, the owners of which, though they could not be persuaded to part with them, would willingly spare them for a few months for a public object.

"The question of one, two, or three exhibitions in consecutive years would, I apprehend, be mainly decided by the result of future inquiries as the probable number of pictures which could be obtained and the space which could be found for their exhibition; but whether the period over which each exhibition (if more than one) should range be longer or shorter, the point on which I should set the greatest value, in an historical if not in an artistic point of view, would be the strict maintenance of the chronological series. I shall be very happy if any suggestion of mine should lead the Committee of Council to take up seriously and carry out, with such alteration of detail as experience might suggest, a scheme which I think could hardly fail of being generally interesting; and I should have much pleasure in placing temporarily at their disposal any portraits from my collection at Knowsley which they might think suitable for their purpose."

My Lords have constituted a Committee of Advice, consisting of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery and other noblemen and gentlemen, as follows:—

(Here follow the names of 144 persons, headed by the Earl of Derby as president.)

Mr. Samuel Redgrave, to whose valuable labours the successful formation of the Collection of Portrait Miniatures is chiefly due, has undertaken the special charge of directing the Exhibition, and Mr. Sketchley will act as secretary.

Arrangements approved for the Exhibition.

1. The Exhibition is specially designed to illustrate English history and the progress of art in England. It may be divided into two or three sections, representing distinct periods exhibited in successive years, depending upon the number of the portraits received and the space available for their proper exhibition.
2. It will comprise the portraits of persons of every class who have in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time, but will not include the portraits of living persons or portraits of a miniature character.
3. In regard to art, the works of inferior painters representing distinguished persons will be admitted, while the acknowledged works of eminent artists will be received, though the portrait is unknown or does not represent a distinguished person.

4. The portraits of foreigners who have attained eminence or distinction in England will also be included, with portraits by foreign artists which represent persons so distinguished.

5. The Exhibition will be held at South Kensington in the spacious brick building used for the refreshment rooms of the International Exhibition 1862, and these galleries, which are perfectly dry, will be fitted up especially for the Exhibition, and patrolled day and night by the police.

6. All charges for the conveyance of pictures accepted for exhibition by the Committee will be defrayed by the Department of Science and Art.

7. The Exhibition will be opened early in April 1866. The portraits, for the purpose of proper arranging and cataloguing, will be received not later than the second week in February, and will be returned at the end of August at the latest; but though the Exhibition will continue open till that time, any owner who requires the return of his contributions at the end of July will have them forwarded to him at once.

8. In accordance with the usual practice, the Science and Art Department, unless the owner objects, will take photographs of such portraits as may be useful for instruction in the Schools of Art, and allow them to be sold in the museum; but no permission will be granted to any private person to photograph without the owner's express sanction. Two copies of each photograph taken will be presented to the owner of the picture photographed.

9. As was the case at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 (and as is usual at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions), the Department cannot be responsible for loss or damage, but every possible care will be taken of works lent; and it may be added that the numerous paintings lent for exhibition in 1862 were collected and returned by the same agency as will be now employed, free from any injury or damage of any kind.

APPENDIX M.

NOTICE issued by the OFFICE OF WORKS to ARCHITECTS on the
Subject of the proposed NEW MUSEUM BUILDINGS at SOUTH
KENSINGTON.

Office of Works, 12, Whitehall Place, London,
January 1864.

THE Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. are prepared to receive from architects designs for public buildings to be erected on

the land recently purchased by the Government, and used in 1862 for the International Exhibition, at South Kensington. All the buildings now standing on this land, except those facing the Horticultural Gardens, and belonging either to the Government or to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, will be removed. The annexed plan shows the site coloured red, and the buildings on the north side, formerly used as refreshment rooms and now belonging to the Government, which are to be incorporated with the intended buildings.

The buildings for which a design is required are to be placed on the eastern portion of the site coloured red, and are to provide accommodation for the collections of natural history belonging to the British Museum, and for the models of inventions and machines belonging to the Commissioners of Patents.

The extent of floor space and wall space required for the Natural History Museum may be learned from the plans prepared in 1862 for another site, under the directions of Professor Owen, and printed by order of the House of Commons on the 23rd of June 1863 (No. 390). The part thereon coloured yellow shows that the accommodation required for the exhibition of the collections may be afforded by galleries extending to a collective distance of 3,280 feet in length with a breadth of about 40 feet, besides a lecture room and a library. In addition to what is marked upon this plan, 25 rooms of about 25 feet by 18 will be wanted for the attendants in contiguity to the rooms containing the collections, and the basement will be used for stores, warming apparatus, &c. This plan is referred to for the purpose of showing the requirements of the Natural History Museum according to the view of Professor Owen, but without any intention of restricting the designs to a similar disposition of the required area, or to the forms and dimensions of the several galleries. The existing building on the northern side, formerly used as a refreshment room, and measuring about 360 feet by 20 feet, is to be used for the purposes of this museum, and is to be approached through the new building.

The building to be appropriated for the Patent Museum must provide a superficial area of not less than 23,000 square feet, disposed on two floors; a residence must be provided for a Director of Police, who will be responsible for the custody of the buildings during the night and after office hours.

In designing the buildings for the accommodation above mentioned, which will probably be erected at intervals of time, the architects are to have reference not only to the future extension of those buildings, but also to the ultimate appropriation of the whole site for buildings fitted for museums, and for the exhibition of various objects of art and science, with courts, libraries, and halls, and architects are to show upon the

annexed plan the manner in which they would propose to lay out the whole site in such buildings.

The plans, elevations, and sections of the buildings for the above-mentioned museums on the eastern side of the site coloured red are to be drawn to a scale of 20 feet to 1 inch, and competitors may send one elevation, or parts of an elevation, drawn to a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch: one perspective view, tinted with light brown Indian ink, may accompany the designs, but models, bird's-eye perspective views, and drawings in frames (other than straining frames) and glasses will not be received.

Fireproof construction will be adopted throughout, and a general description of the materials proposed to be used for the exterior must accompany the designs.

The following premiums will be given for the most approved designs:

	£	
First premium	-	400
Second premium	-	250
Third premium	-	100

Each competitor must submit designs for the two museums and a block plan embracing the whole site, and no premium will be awarded to any competitor unless this condition shall be complied with.

The Commissioners of Works do not engage to employ any of the architects submitting designs, but if the architect to whom a premium may be awarded in respect of his designs shall be employed to superintend the execution of the work, he will not be entitled to receive such premium, but he will be paid a commission, at the rate of 5 per cent., upon the outlay. Such commission to include all expenses for measuring, superintendence, &c., except the salaries to clerks of works.

The designs in respect of which premiums may be given are thereupon to become the property of the Government.

The designs are to be addressed to the First Commissioner of Works, and delivered (carriage free) at Her Majesty's Office of Works, 12, Whitehall Place, London, at or before twelve o'clock at noon on the 30th March 1864.

Every design sent in is to be inscribed with a motto; and an envelope, with the same motto on the outside, containing the name and address of the competitor, is to be sent to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c.

The Commissioners will not be answerable for any damage or accident that may happen to the drawings.

APPENDIX N.

REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF COMMONS,
appointed in 1864 to inquire as to the most suitable Arrangements to be made respecting the PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY and MUSEUM.

1. Your Committee were instructed to inquire as to the most suitable arrangements to be made respecting the Patent Office Library and Museum.

2. Your Committee have examined persons acquainted with the working of the Patent Law; and with the requirements of inventors and manufacturers, and have, in the first place, made inquiries as to the Patent Office and Library in Southampton Buildings, with the view to ascertain whether they are adequate to carry out the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

3. Upon this point your Committee have found that, in the opinion of all the witnesses they have examined, and, so far as they could collect from the evidence of all those who have devoted attention to the subject, the present office is totally wanting in the accommodation requisite for giving full effect to that Act, and the patent system generally. For this purpose suitable apartments for the Commissioners, law officers, and clerks, with a record office and rooms for inspecting provisional specifications, drawings, and scientific publications should be at once provided; the place now used for the inspection of classifications and drawings is little better than a dark passage, in which there is barely standing room. With regard to the Library, your Committee have found that it is one of great value and utility, but that its utility is seriously impaired by its crowded state, and the want of sufficient attendants; the books are now stowed away in a number of small rooms, or rather closets, some on floors, some on tables, some in passages, and some on shelves; while the store rooms are so overloaded that the floors have already sunk, and the surveyor of the Board of Works has refused to allow them to be loaded any more lest they should break down. The inconvenience to those who frequent the office and library, arising from this state of things, is enhanced by the want of a sufficient staff of attendants.

4. Your Committee consider that the necessity for increased accommodation in respect of the Patent Office and Library is most urgent, as they have it in evidence that its want is so much felt as to prejudice the due administration of the Patent Law, and they, therefore, recommend that sufficient office room, with an additional reading room, and an

extension of the library, should be provided with the least possible delay.

5. Your Committee further recommend that the library should on no account be separated from the office. All witnesses concur in this opinion.

6. The second point to which your Committee directed their attention was that of the Patent Museum; having regard especially to its formation, its present state, its relation to the Patent Office and Library, and the nature of its contents, so as to render it practically useful.

7. Your Committee found that the Patent Museum was formed by Mr. Woodcroft, the Superintendent of Specifications, by the request of the Commissioners of Patents, and that it consists of models and machines belonging partly to the Commissioners of Patents, partly to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, and partly to Mr. Woodcroft himself, and various private persons.

8. This collection has been exhibited since 1857 in the iron building at South Kensington. It was at first within the entrance door of the South Kensington Museum, but has now a distinct entrance, and is separated by a partition from the other collections in the building. It occupies a floor space of only 6,700 feet, and is too much overcrowded for classification, or for due inspection by visitors.

9. Your Committee are of opinion that the term "Patent Museum," which is generally applied to this collection tends to give an erroneous impression as to its character and object.

10. Various suggestions have been made by witnesses respecting the nature of a Museum connected with the mechanical arts, which may be summed up as follows:—

- a. That it should illustrate the history of those arts by a collection of original machines from an early period to the present time.
- b. That it should exhibit all known inventions respecting machinery and manufactures.
- c. That it show the present state of all machinery and manufactures.
- d. Some of the witnesses suggested that the collection should be restricted to the machinery and manufactures of the United Kingdom; whilst others proposed that it should be extended to those of foreign countries.
- e. Some again proposed that the collection should contain all the objects of each class, whilst others proposed that a selection only of the most important objects should be exhibited.
- f. There was no less diversity of opinion respecting the primary purpose for which any collection or exhibition should be made; some of the witnesses considered that it should be for the purpose of conveying instruction in the mechanical arts, either

in a cursory way to people who might visit the Museum, or to students in mechanics, or to persons desirous of applying themselves to the discovery of improvements in machinery and manufactures.

g. Other witnesses deemed the Museum chiefly desirable for the information of persons intending to take out or purchase patents, in aid of the information afforded by books and specifications, to assist them in ascertaining whether the contemplated patent would be valid as a new invention.

h. On the other hand two witnesses, Mr. Carpmael and Mr. Johnson, gave it as their opinion that for all purposes of the Patent Law a museum of models would be practically useless.

11. Your Committee are of opinion that any special collection of patented inventions made for the purpose of evidence, illustration, or record of patent rights is not so connected with a general Museum of Mechanical Inventions as to render the neighbourhood of such a Museum to a Patent Office and Library or Law Courts necessary.

12. It appears to your Committee that the chief purpose of a general Museum is to illustrate and explain the commencement, progress, and present positions of the most important branches of mechanical invention; to show the chief steps by which the most remarkable machines have reached their present degree of excellence; to convey interesting and useful information, and to stimulate invention.

13. In forming an illustrative collection of inventions it would be necessary to adopt the principle of selection. This, however, does not appear to your Committee to be an insuperable objection, especially as no one proposes to substitute models for specifications, which, for all the purposes of administering the Patent Law, would still have to be consulted, and bear the stamp of authority.

14. Such a collection should contain a selection of models of moderate size, which should illustrate different departments of inventions, and also a selection of models of current patented inventions. This collection should be exhibited in connexion with the Patent Office.

15. The attention of your Committee has been given to the most eligible situation for the buildings in connexion with the Patent Office; that is to say, the Office, Library, and such last-mentioned collection, and the following are the sites respecting which their inquiries have been chiefly directed:—

1. CHANCERY LANE.

This is a block of land occupied principally by old and dilapidated houses, and surrounded by Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, Cursitor Street, and Took's Court; it is most conveniently placed, being in close proximity to the Law Courts at Lincoln's Inn, the Inns

of Court, and the new Record Office. Another site immediately adjoining that last named was suggested ; it extends to the north side of the Record Office. Should the plan for concentrating all the Law Courts in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane, which has been recently under the consideration of Government, be carried into effect, it will afford an additional argument in favour of either site. That the cost of the first-named site, amounting to 5,878 yards, was estimated at 205,000*l*.

2. FIFE HOUSE.

This block consists of Fife House (in which the East India Museum is now placed), an adjoining garden, and some small houses ; it contains in all about two acres, and appears to your Committee to be well situated for the buildings in question. Your Committee, however, do not consider that it offers as many advantages as the Chancery Lane site would afford, being more distant from the Law Courts and offices. This has been estimated at the price of 52,800*l*. per acre.

3. VICTORIA STREET.

This consists of a block of land in Victoria Street, which would afford sufficient space for the proposed buildings, but your Committee do not consider that the situation would be as convenient as either of the two last-named sites for inventors, professional men, and others who would principally resort to it. This site is estimated at 66,000*l*. It contains an area of nearly an acre and a quarter.

4. TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

This has been recommended by some witnesses, but having regard to the recent decision of the House upon the subject of the National Gallery, your Committee did not feel justified in entertaining the proposition.

5. SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Ample space may be afforded in the vicinity of the present Museum for a General Museum of Mechanical Inventions. The land of this site is vested in Government, for purposes connected with Science and Art, but your Committee have ascertained that land in this neighbourhood is of a high value.

16. On a full consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of these sites your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the balance of advantages in favour of the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane outweighs that of the others, and they therefore recommend it for adoption.

17. Your Committee find that the surplus of receipts beyond expenditure on the balance of accounts of the fees payable by stamps under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, has amounted to 173,044*l*. up to the end of 1862, and that the surplus for the year 1863,

of which the accounts have not yet been published, is estimated to amount to 37,000*l.*, making up to the end of last year a total surplus revenue of 210,044*l.*

18. Your Committee consider that the principal object of the fees payable under the provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act was to provide for the proper working of that measure, and not for the purpose of increasing the general revenue of the country. Without entering upon the question whether or not a claim exists to have the surplus exclusively devoted to the purposes of the Act of 1852, your Committee are of opinion that for the future the annual surplus revenue accruing from the operation of that Act should be so applied to the extent which may be necessary.

19 July 1864.

APPENDIX O.

LETTERS on the subject of INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION in connexion with the PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of 1867, together with SPECIAL REPORT of the SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

(1.)

The following letters appeared in the *Times* of the 29th May 1867:—

"SIR,

"AFTER the distribution of prizes at the London University of this year, I made some remarks on the lessons which the late war in Germany and the present Exhibition at Paris afforded to us, if we wish to hold our own with other nations in the arts of peace and war.

"I quoted a speech of the President of the Civil Engineers as to the superior progress made in machinery by foreigners. I spoke from the information which I had received from a gentleman intimately acquainted with the iron trade as to the greater improvements made in the manufacture of iron in France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria. It was only from general report that I stated the little advance we have made in most departments of industry, excepting those of furniture, glass, and china.

"Since then I have seen the enclosed letter from Dr. Lyon Playfair. The subject is important, and his authority is great. I have therefore obtained his permission and that of Lord Taunton to ask you to publish it.

"The inquiry of 1853, to which Dr. Playfair alludes, was chiefly owing to the information given him by the Prince Consort, than whom no one was more keenly alive to the want of generally-diffused scientific

instruction in this country, or more active in stimulating all classes to remedy the defect.

"I am, &c.

"16, Bruton Street, W., May 28.

GRANVILLE."

From DR. LYON PLAYFAIR.

"MY LORD,

London, May 15, 1867.

"As you desire that I should put in writing the substance of the conversation which I had the honour of having with your Lordship this morning, I willingly comply with your request.

"I have just returned from Paris, where I acted as a juror in one of the classes of the Exhibition. In this capacity I had no other opportunities than any other juror of forming a judgment in regard to it; but, having had the charge of the working of the juries in the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, I naturally made the acquaintance of many eminent men of different nations, and, meeting with a large number of them congregated on the International Juries in Paris, I endeavoured to gather their opinions as to the position which England occupied in this great industrial competition.

"I am sorry to say that, with very few exceptions, a singular accordance of opinion prevailed that our country had shown little inventiveness and made little progress in the peaceful arts of industry since 1862. Deficient representation in some of the industries might have accounted for this judgment against us, but when we find that out of 90 classes there are scarcely a dozen in which pre-eminence is unhesitatingly awarded to us, this plea must be abandoned. My own opinion is worthy only of the confidence which might be supposed to attach to my knowledge of the chemical arts; but when I found some of our chief mechanical and civil engineers lamenting the want of progress in their industries, and pointing to the wonderful advances which other nations are making; when I found our chemical and even textile manufacturers uttering similar complaints, I naturally devoted attention to elicit their views as to the causes. So far as I could gather them by conversation, the one cause upon which there was most unanimity of conviction is that France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland possess good systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of factories and workshops, and that England possesses none. A second cause was also generally, though not so universally, admitted, that we had suffered from the want of cordiality between the employers of labour and workmen, engendered by the numerous strikes, and more particularly by that rule of many Trades' Unions, that men shall work upon an average ability, without giving free scope to the skill and ability which they may individually possess.

"Dumas, well known as a '*savant*,' and who, from his position as a senator of France and President of the Municipal Council, has many opportunities of forming a correct judgement, assured me that technical education had given a great impulse to the industry of France. In going through the Exhibition, whenever anything excellent in French manufacture strikes his attention, his invariable question is, 'was the manager of this establishment a pupil of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures?' and in the great majority of cases he receives a reply in the affirmative. General Morin, so well known as the Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, has lately sat on a commission to examine into the state of technical education in other countries, and to extend it in France, and he informed me that their recommendations were likely to be promptly and largely acted upon. I mention for your lordship's information that General Morin was of opinion that the best system for the technical education of workmen is to be found in Austria, though the higher instruction of masters and managers is better illustrated in France, Prussia, and Switzerland.

"In 1853 I published a little work on '*Industrial Education on the Continent*,' in which I pointed out that, as an inevitable result of the attention given to it abroad, and its neglect in England, other nations must advance in industry at a much greater rate than our own country. I fear that this result is already attained for many of our staple industries. But as my opinion is only that of an individual, I trust that it may accord with the objects of the Commission over which your Lordship presides to take the evidence of some of the leading jurors, many of whom had as good opportunities as myself of judging of the position which our country has taken in this great international competition.

"Permit me also to make another suggestion. My inquiry of 1853 into industrial education on the Continent was a private one, and had neither official aid nor sanction, and is now antiquated. It would be important that the Government, either through your Commission or through the Committee on Education, should hold an official inquiry on this subject, and should tell the people of England authoritatively what are the means by which the great States are attaining an intellectual pre-eminence among the industrial classes, and how they are making this to bear on the rapid progress of their national industries.

"My Lord, I have, &c.

LYON PLAYFAIR."

"The Right Hon. Lord Taunton.

(2.)

REPORT OF SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the education given in schools not comprised within the scope of Your Majesty's two recent Commissions of Inquiry into the state of Popular Education, and of certain Public Schools, bearing date respectively the thirtieth day of June in the twenty-second year, and the eighteenth day of July in the twenty-fifth year of Your Majesty's reign, humbly submit to Your Majesty the following Report :—

Our attention has been incidentally called to the evidence considered to be afforded by the International Exhibition at Paris, of the inferior rate of progress recently made in manufacturing and mechanical industry in England compared with that made in other European countries. It has been stated to us that this alleged inferiority is due in a great measure to the want of technical education, and we have therefore thought it desirable to ascertain from many eminent English Jurors in this department whether they agree with this opinion.

We think it expedient at once to report to Your Majesty the answers which we have received to our inquiry on this point. Although they have an obvious bearing on the propriety of encouraging to a large extent the study of Physical Science in our schools, and especially in schools used by those classes which are probably destined to the pursuit of manufacturing industry, (a question which had already engaged much of our attention and to which we hope more fully to advert in our general Report,) yet we have not considered that an inquiry into technical education came directly within the scope of our Commission, nor could we now undertake it without interposing a longer delay in making our Report than we should wish. But considering the great importance of the subject we venture to suggest for the consideration of Your Majesty's Government whether a special inquiry into the state and effects of technical education abroad, and particularly in France, Germany, and Switzerland, should not be instituted in whatever manner may appear to Your Majesty's Government best calculated to obtain full and accurate information about it.

Witness our hands and seals this second day of July 1867.

TAUNTON, Chairman.

LYTTELTON.

W. F. HOOK.

F. TEMPLE.

ANTHONY W. THOROLD.

THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, Jun.

EDWD. BAINES.

W. E. FORSTER.

P. ERLE.

JOHN STORRAR.

H. J. ROBY, Secretary.

(3.)

Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street, S.W.,

May 30, 1867

SIR,

I AM instructed by Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners to send to you a copy of a letter lately addressed to their chairman by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and to request that you will favour them by stating whether you agree with the substance of that letter.

I have, &c.

H. J. ROBY.

The above circular was sent to some eminent jurors and others. The answers which have been received are from the following gentlemen. The name of the subject with which they were respectively connected is added in italics:—

Dr. David Price. (*Iron.*)

Prof. Tyndall, F.R.S., Royal Institution, Albemarle Street. (*Physics.*)

J. E. McConnell, C.E. (*Locomotives.*)

James Young, Esq., of Limefield by West Calder. (*Chemical Manufactures.*)

J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S. (*Naval Architecture.*)

Captain Beaumont, R.E., Junior United Service Club. (*General Machinery.*)

Peter Graham, Esq., of Jackson & Graham's, Oxford Street. (*Furniture and Carpets.*)

E. W. Cooke, R.A. (*Glass and Artistic design.*)

E. Huth, Esq., of Leeds. (*Woollens.*)

W. Spotten, Esq., Belfast. (*Flax.*)

R. Mallet, Esq., C.E. (*Engineering.*)

Rev. Canon Norris, M.A. (*Education.*)

Prof. Frankland, F.R.S., Royal Institution, Albemarle Street. (*Chemistry.*)

John Fowler, Esq., Pres. I.C.E.

Warington W. Smyth, Esq., F.R.S., School of Mines, Jermyn Street. (*Mining.*)

A. J. Mundella, Esq., Nottingham. (*Hosiery, &c.*)

(4.)

MY LORD,

June 3, 1867.

DURING my four weeks' work at Paris as the English juror of Class 89 (primary instruction), I had more than one conversation with the English jurors of other classes on the subject to which Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter has invited your Lordship's attention.

Two questions are raised by that letter :—

1. Is England really losing her advanced position in those industries which involve the application of science to production ?
2. If so, is it due to our comparative backwardness in the teaching of what, for shortness sake, is called applied science ?

In reply to the first question I must say that, without any exception, it seemed to be the impression of those with whom I spoke on the subject. Only with special reference to one of the grounds on which Dr. Playfair bases his judgment I would venture to suggest some caution. I do not think that a comparison of the awards made to the several nations by the International Jury is a trustworthy evidence of the respective merits of those nations.

The upshot of my experience of the jury work was this, that these international exhibitions had already outgrown the conditions under which the justice of such awards could be considered at all certain.

However, Dr. Playfair's opinion is by no means made to rest on this ground only. He speaks from a large and independent knowledge of the subject ; and, as I have said, I found the opinion universal among those with whom I spoke.

I come then to the second question :—Assuming that we are making less industrial progress than France, Austria, and Prussia, how far is this due to England's backwardness in the technical education of her artisans ?

And here, very deliberately, I must confess that my examination of the things sent from Austrian, French, and Prussian schools, compared in my own mind, not with what England sent (for we were not at all fairly represented), but with my own knowledge of what England might have sent, led me to believe that while in the matter of primary education we were (to say the least) well abreast of those three nations, yet in the matter of higher instruction, of all that tends to convert the mere *workman* into the *artisan*, Austria, France, and Prussia were clearly passing us.

I have, &c.

J. P. NORRIS.

The Lord Taunton,
&c. &c.

(5.)

June 3, 1867.

SIR,

I HARDLY think that an Exhibition in Paris furnishes the means of accurately testing the comparative merits of English and French education.

The simple inconvenience of transport tends to render England worse represented than France.

Still on other grounds I would express a general concurrence in the

views of Dr. Playfair. The facilities for scientific education are far greater on the Continent than in England, and where such differences exist, England is sure to fall behind as regards those industries into which the scientific element enters.

In fact, I have long entertained the opinion, that in virtue of the better education provided by continental nations, England must one day—and that no distant one—find herself outstripped by those nations both in the arts of peace and war. As sure as knowledge is power this must be the result.

I am, &c.

JOHN TYNDALL.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(6.)

Oakfield Lodge, Huddersfield,

June 3, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE read with much interest the letter of Dr. Lyon Playfair, addressed to Lord Taunton, on the industrial or want of industrial education in England, a copy of which was enclosed in your favour of the 31st of May. The great experience and high authority of Dr. Playfair might almost be sufficient to prove his case. I as a humble individual can only say that I agree with him *in toto*.

Having closely examined the woollen textile fabrics during the Exhibition in 1851, and having acted as juror for these fabrics in the Exhibition of 1862, as well as the present one in Paris, I had opportunities of comparing the progress that has been made by various countries in this important branch of industry.

I am sorry to say that, although we may still be unsurpassed in many of our productions, we no longer hold that pre-eminence which was accorded to us in the Exhibition of 1851.

Although an industry which has attained a considerable state of perfection does naturally not advance in 10 years as rapidly as the one which was at that period less fully developed, I fear that the enormous strides that have of late been made by our continental rivals in France, Belgium, Prussia, and Austria will make it daily more difficult for our woollen manufacturers to hold, not only their former prominent position, but even in many cases to maintain their present one.

It is high time that not only the Government, but that every individual who loves his country should make thorough inquiries into the causes of such a state of things.

Like Dr. Playfair, I made it a point during my stay in Paris to converse with many English as well as foreign jurors on this point.

I found my (for a long time previously entertained) convictions

entirely confirmed, that it is the want of industrial education in this country which prevents our manufacturers from making that progress which other nations are making. From all I could see and learn I found both masters and foremen of other countries much more scientifically educated than our own.

This, however, is not all. The workmen themselves of other countries have a far superior education than ours, many of whom have none whatever. Their productions show clearly that there is not a machine working a machine, but that brains sit at the loom, and intelligence stands at the spinning wheel.

Seeing and feeling the results of this as thoroughly as I do, you must permit me for one moment to travel beyond the contents of Dr. Playfair's letter, and ask of what use is an industrial scientific education to our working population if they have not had a good elementary education to begin with?

This, I know, opens a wide and fruitful subject of controversy, but one which one day must be grappled with, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for England.

Voluntary education has done much, but the progress is too slow, and the great question is, whether compulsory education must be resorted to.

This, I know will grate harshly on many an ear, and so it did on mine some years ago.

Seeing what it has done for other countries, and being convinced that a good general education is the great secret of their rapid strides in art and manufacture, I have entirely changed my opinion, and I am glad to say that the many eminent men in different stations of life with whom I conversed in Paris on this subject are all of the same opinion.

Let wiser heads than mine find out the right way to accomplish this and to make it acceptable to all.

Let this national elementary education once be established throughout the country, and you have a fine nucleus for scientific industrial schools, in nearly all our manufacturing towns at least, in our mechanics' institutions, wherever such institutions are properly conducted.

Pray excuse me for going so far beyond the inquiry contained in your letter; my only plea for doing so is the deep interest I feel in education and the advancement of all branches of industry in England.

I have, &c.

EDWARD HUTH.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
London.

(7.)

Oakfield Lodge, Huddersfield,

July 1, 1867.

SIR,

A SHORT absence from home prevented me from returning the enclosed sooner.

To avoid misunderstanding I desire to make only one remark in explanation of what I say about mechanics' institutions forming a nucleus for scientific industrial schools.

Of course I do not mean to say that our mechanics' institutions could do the work of the higher industrial schools which I should like to see established by Government for those who are able to pay a reasonable price for the instruction they receive in them.

But if a general system of sound elementary education were to be introduced in this country, our mechanics' institutions could take a far higher standing in the promotion of scientific instruction to the really working population instead of being compelled, as they now are, to confine themselves almost exclusively to elementary instruction.

I have, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,

&c. &c.

EDWARD HUTH.

(8.)

Royal College of Chemistry,
315, Oxford Street, W.,

June 4, 1867.

SIR,

I AM favoured with your communication of the 31st ult., enclosing a letter addressed by Dr. Lyon Playfair to the Chairman of Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners, and requesting me to state whether I agree with the substance of that letter. In reply I beg to say that Dr. Lyon Playfair's communication substantially expresses my own convictions in regard to the matters therein mentioned.

As a juror in Class 44 of the present Paris Exhibition, I was not only forcibly struck by the want of evidence of progress in the different branches of chemical manufactures carried on in Great Britain, but still more so at the great advances made by other nations, but more especially by Germany, France, and Switzerland, in respect of such manufactures since the year 1862, when, as a Juror in the corresponding class, I had also an opportunity of comparing the chemical manufactures of different nations.

I quite agree with Dr. Playfair in referring this want of progress in the manufactures of this country chiefly to the almost utter lack of a good preparatory education for those destined to take part in industrial pursuits. This great defect in the school and college education of England affects the masters and managers of our factories even more deeply

than the workmen themselves. The former have but rarely had any opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the fundamental laws and principles of physics and chemistry; they therefore find themselves engaged in pursuits for which their previous education has afforded them no preparation, and hence their inability to originate inventions and improvements. It is true that such men not unfrequently imagine themselves inventors, and the yearly files of patent specifications abound with instances of their so-called inventions. The great loss of time and money attending these futile patents would be rendered impossible by a very moderate, if accurate, knowledge of chemical and physical science.

In the polytechnic schools of Germany and Switzerland the future manufacturer or manager is made familiar with those laws and applications of the great natural forces which must always form the basis of every intelligent and progressive industry. It seems that at length this superiority in previous training is more than counterbalancing the undoubted advantages which this country possesses in raw material.

I have, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

E. FRANKLAND.

(9.)

2, Queen Square Place, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR,

June 5, 1867.

I FIND it difficult to answer your question precisely in the terms in which you put it.

I do not quite agree with Dr. Playfair that a comparison can be usefully made between Exhibitions so nearly together in time as those of 1862 and 1867, nor that "little inventiveness" and "little progress" in the peaceful arts have been lately made by this country.

With these reservations, however, I may say that I agree generally with that which may be considered the substance of the letter, viz., that foreign nations have made greater manufacturing progress than England since the Exhibition of 1851.

This, in fact, was the opinion which I publicly expressed on the 8th May, at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and I have been glad to see a confirmation of it by Dr. Playfair and others.

I am, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
Schools Inquiry Commission,
2, Victoria Street.

JOHN FOWLER.

(10.)

Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.,

June 7, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE read Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter to Lord Taunton on the subject of the position which England occupies in the great industrial competition in Paris.

I agree with Dr. Playfair in his views generally, and am satisfied as to the comparatively small progress we have shown since 1862, and the great advance which continental nations have made during that period.

In the class of which I was juror for England (No. 63) I made a very careful examination and comparison of our locomotive engines, carriages, and railway machinery, apparatus, and material as shown by this country, with the same articles exhibited by France, Germany, and Belgium.

I am firmly convinced that our former superiority either in material or workmanship no longer exists; in fact, there are engines shown there made in France and Germany equal to those of the best English makers.

It requires no skill to predict that, unless we adopt a system of technical education for our workmen in this country, we shall soon not even hold our own in cheapness of cost as well as in excellence of quality of our mechanical productions.

I found that on the Continent there are now a number of workmen's schools established, in which a clever mechanic can qualify himself for any scientific position in his business.

In England our mechanics' institutions are more like reading clubs. Classes are neglected, and in consequence when a good workman is selected for a foreman's place, he is generally found wanting in technical knowledge.

We have treated our workmen too much like a machine, but this must be remedied if we are to maintain our ground.

Having for about 25 years superintended large numbers of English workmen, I can speak on this point practically.

Fully impressed with the great importance of this subject, I invited several of my brother jurymen and exhibitors to meet at our hotel in Paris, to consider the best course to adopt in the matter. At one of these meetings we had the pleasure of Dr. Playfair's attendance.

I may mention that I hear a movement has already begun to draw the attention of the public in England to the subject, and sums of money have been offered by individuals to assist the object. It appears to me, however, that Government should take the matter in hand, and the public funds should be forthcoming to establish these technical schools, not in London, but in the districts where the operations requiring such knowledge are being carried on.

Thus there ought to be mining schools in South Wales, Staffordshire,

and Durham, and machinery and engine schools in like manner placed in Manchester, Glasgow, &c.

It will afford me much pleasure, and I shall be ready to be of service if required in this matter in which I feel the greatest interest and know to be nationally of vital importance.

I have, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,

JAMES E. McCONNELL.

&c. &c.

(11.)

71, Avenue Champs Elysées, Paris,

June 10, 1867.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you are good enough to ask, by order of Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners, my opinion on a letter addressed to them by Dr. Lyon Playfair, I have the honour to state that in the substance of that letter I concur. Speaking only with reference to machinery, the department with which I am immediately connected, there can be no doubt as to the immense strides which foreign mechanical engineering has lately made, notably I think in the case of France and Belgium, and by which they are rapidly overtaking the industrial power of Great Britain.

My impression is that this advance has been greatly owing to a successful copying of English designs, and to the use of English machine tools. Of course, did the foreigners merely confine themselves to copying, they would never surpass us, but while following that which in our mechanical designs is good, they are also seeking (and that not unsuccessfully) to apply theoretical knowledge in a way which, to my humble judgment, shows that they will soon have little to learn from us.

I would allude notably to the economical use of steam, though no doubt their inventive faculties have there been quickened by the high price of fuel on the Continent. I cannot from my own knowledge speak of the means of instruction available to the working public abroad, but I have always understood it to be superior to our own; and assuming it to be so, I cannot conceive any reason which would better than that account for a difference of industrial progress.

I trust I may not be deemed presumptuous in stating what I believe to be a very great want in England, viz., such an institution as the well known "Arts et Metiers" of Paris. I know of no national institution where the public of our own country may study practical mechanics and the arts appertaining thereto. Such a one would, in my opinion, be valuable not only to working men and their superiors, but to engineers. It should be an evidence of the most advanced mechanical knowledge of the country; and while teaching primarily through the eye by the models and machines exhibited, it would naturally form the focus of other means of instruction by lectures, classes, &c.

I apprehend it is only when taken up by Government that such an institution would assume proportions sufficient to be really effective as a means of national education.

I have, &c.

FRED. BEAUMONT,
Capt. R. Engineers.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(12.)

28, Jermyn Street, S.W.,
June 14, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inquiring, for Her Majesty's Schools Inquiry Commissioners, whether I agree with the substance of Dr. Playfair's letter of the 15th ultimo, addressed to Lord Taunton.

Having gone carefully, as juror, through the objects exhibited in Class 47 at the Paris Exhibition, and having also examined with much interest many of the productions in Class 40, as well as other portions of the Exhibition, I am bound to admit that our British portion of the display was generally meagre and defective, partly from tolerably obvious causes. I was not so much struck by this lack of fair representation of many of our branches of industry, as I was by the decidedly greater progress which has been made of late years by several of the continental nations, and that too in several departments which used formerly to be considered almost exclusively our own.

As regards the broad question of technical education, I will only add, that the greater proportional advancement made by France, Prussia, and Belgium in mining, colliery working, and metallurgy, appears to me to be due, not to the workmen, but in great part to the superior training and attention to the general knowledge of their subject, observable among the managers and sub-officers of the works. No candid person can deny that they are far better educated, as a rule, than those who hold similar positions in Britain.

I have, &c.

WARINGTON W. SMYTH.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(13.)

Offices, 7, Westminster Chambers,
Victoria Street, London, S.W.,

June 17, 1867.

MY LORD,

IN reply to the question put to me by circular of the 31st ultimo (signed by Mr. H. J. Roby), in reference to the letter of Dr. Lyon

Playfair of the 15th ultimo, addressed to your Lordship, a printed copy of which was enclosed to me, I beg to state that,—1st. I do fully agree with Dr. Playfair in opinion that a better system of technical education for all classes connected with industrial pursuits has become a pressing necessity in Great Britain; that immediate steps ought to be taken for organizing and securing legislatively such a system; and that large and accurate inquiry as to the state of such education in foreign countries, and as to the want of it at home, ought to be made under such sanction as will be best calculated to rouse the public mind in England from the apathy and ignorance which prevail upon the subject.

The matter is far from new to me. A university education, with a natural love for scientific investigations, the circumstances of my life, in large part engaged as the active managing partner of large engineering works, and of late years as a civil engineer, a more than common travel and knowledge of foreign countries, in their arts and educational systems, &c., &c., have long convinced me that, unless by a vast improvement in our own educational system, general and technical, the pre-eminence of England (whose *power*, more than that of any other empire that has ever existed, is based upon her industry) must decline, and with a rapidly accelerating pace, in relation to the other great nations of the world.

For more than twelve years past I have urged this publicly, and in various ways, for which I refer you to many printed documents in various periodicals, &c., and recently to articles by me in the pages of the "Practical Mechanics' Journal," and "The Engineers' Journal," as also to my inaugural address, as President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, of last year, and to an address delivered by me this year before the Society of Foreman Engineers of London, and printed by that Society, &c.

2nd. I do not quite agree with Dr. Playfair in his view of the Paris Exhibition, upon which alone he appears to base his conclusion as to the need of better education, &c.

The degree of representation of the great industries of Great Britain in the Paris Exhibition is no safe test of the relative position of any one industry in Great Britain and abroad. From many circumstances, with which I need not here trouble you, England is in various industries either ill represented, or not represented at Paris at all, while some foreign nations are represented upon a scale preposterously beyond their productive status; for example, in *spinning*, England, the first country as to that in the world, appears almost "no where," while Belgium would, to the superficial eye, appear the greatest spinning country in the world.

My views, therefore, have been formed not only long before this Paris

Exhibition, but independently of it, except in so far as that it has upon the whole tended to confirm my previous conclusions.

I have, &c.

ROBERT MALLET, F.R.S., M.A.,

Juror, Cl. 53.

The Right Hon.

Lord Taunton.

(14.)

Offices, 7, Westminster Chambers,
Victoria Street, London, S.W.,

June 27, 1867.

MY LORD,

I PRESUME it is proposed to pursue the subject of technical education in Great Britain, as raised by Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter, by some form of inquiry. 1st. As to the institutions and methods in operation abroad in several countries for securing technical education. 2nd. As to our needs of such in England, and how these may be best supplied. Having long given attention to these matters, I hope I may not be deemed impertinent if I offer a suggestion as to the *mode* by which, as I conceive, the information desirable under the first head may best be secured.

The countries in which the systems of technical education now working are such as to demand our full acquaintance with them, are France, Prussia, Belgium, Bavaria, Switzerland, and Austria, in the first rank at least these.

In all these countries a large quantity of information exists in the form of state and other printed documents, manuals, *brochures*, and treatises on education, &c., &c. These should be collected, and a report should be obtained from each country by a technical and learned native professor, in which the system in his country should be described fully and clearly, and a *resumé* given of all the literature of the subject. The *reports* thus obtained should go into the hands of some one competent man in England to condense and compare, and report upon, as to *facts only*. You would then have something like an exact basis as to the first head to start consideration upon.

The more usual course with us in England is to *send* out a roving commission of Englishmen to collect information. From want of familiarity with Continental tongues and habits of thought, and from many other causes, my own observation leads me to think that very little information is thus obtained; and that such commissions are little more than holiday excursions at the public expense. For this I could appeal to some printed reports.

From the other course of proceeding I am satisfied a crop of highly valuable information might be expected.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon.
Lord Taunton.

ROBERT MALLET, F.R.S., M.A.

(15.)

29, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 38, Oxford Street, W.

SIR,

June 20, 1867.

I HAVE delayed replying to your circular of 31st May until I had the opportunity of obtaining information on some points confirmatory of my impressions on the subject of Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter. I agree with him that a system of technical education must tend to the improvement of the manufactures of every country in which it is in operation, and that the advances made by some other countries may to some extent be attributed to its influence. It must, however, be borne in mind that if we have not made the same relative progress as other nations in some branches of industry, we have made greater relative progress in others (the natural consequence of International Exhibitions and greater freedom of trade), and that the Exhibition at Paris does not fairly represent the progress made since 1862, or the present state of several of our most important manufactures.

I may say, briefly, that of all our great textile manufactures the only ones fully and fairly represented are Scotch tweeds and Irish linens.

I apprehend great danger to our manufacturing interests, and to the general prosperity of our country, from the action and influence of Trades Unions, which tend to reduce, as far as possible, the intelligent and industrious workman to the same level as the stupid and lazy.

I have, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.
&c &c.

PETER GRAHAM.

(16.)

26, Great George Street, Westminster,

MY LORD,

June 22, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Schools Inquiry Commission requesting that I would favour the Committee by stating whether I agreed with the substance of a letter addressed to your Lordship by Dr. Lyon Playfair, a copy of which was enclosed.

Before proceeding to comply with this request I would wish to remark that Dr. Playfair's letter refers to progress in the peaceful arts, as

exemplified at the Paris Exhibition, as a whole, and is general in its conclusions.

My time at Paris was almost exclusively devoted to the jury work of my class, a very large one—chemical and pharmaceutical products—and as yet I have only had an opportunity of examining those other sections of the Exhibition in which I take a special interest, the metallurgy of iron, ceramics, ordnance, &c.; it is, therefore, not possible for me to say whether I agree with the substance of Dr. Playfair's letter. I will, however, state my opinion of so much of the Exhibition as came under my notice, and then venture to give my views upon the second part of the letter, which refers to the subject of the technical education of the working man.

As far as relates to chemical products, I consider that the exhibition made by Great Britain is a "deficient representation," and will not enable foreigners to form a correct estimate of the nature and extent of chemical manufactures now carried on in this country.

In reference to the British exhibition of iron and steel, it must not be overlooked that most of our largest ironworks are unrepresented,—Mr. Bessemer's, Coalbrook Dale, Weardale, Earl Granville's Shelton, Ebbw Vale, Aberdare, Plymouth, and many others too numerous to name; that Sheffield is only represented by two or three makers,—a fact that was considered so remarkable at the time that space was applied for, by intending exhibitors, that it was brought to the special notice of the Associate Commissioners invited to confer with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the South Kensington Museum; and that what is shown in Class 44 is, as a rule, injudiciously exhibited, contrasting painfully with the taste and spirit evinced by the French in their arrangements in the same class. Great credit is also due to the French ironmasters for the skill displayed in some departments of manufacture, especially in that of girders,—a branch of rolling to which our countrymen have not yet seriously devoted their attention.

Those interested in the metallurgy of iron are much impressed at the wide dissemination which the Bessemer process has attained on the Continent as evidenced in Paris. In reference to the rapid spread of this remarkable invention, it would be instructive if the history of its introduction abroad could be published. The treatment which our eminent inventor has received,—more particularly in Prussia,—if it were known, might occasion grave reflections in the minds of Englishmen as to how far they are justified in granting the protection of their Patent Laws to the subjects of a kingdom which shows so little regard for the inventive genius of their own. More than this I should not like to state. The finest specimens of Bessemer steel are exhibited in the Austrian department, and are from the Neuberg works.

In connexion with these splendid achievements it may be well to in-

form your Lordship what I have learnt from Mr. Bessemer respecting the introduction of his process into Austria. Mr. Bessemer informs me that the Government erected model works of his process, and invited the iron and steel manufacturers to inspect them, and to forward samples of their pig-iron, in order to have them tested as to their adaptability for the process. The success of the enterprise is complete, and the Austrians may congratulate themselves upon the brilliant prospect which it promises for the development of their iron industry.

There is one little thing, however, which they have omitted to do, and that is to reward the inventor for the great benefit he has conferred upon the empire. Possibly a knowledge of the history of the iron and steel manufactures in our own country may have afforded both Austria and Prussia a plea as well as a precedent for their injustice and ingratitude to British inventiveness.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything respecting the exhibition made by England in ceramics, as a unanimous verdict of approval has been given as to the manner in which our leading manufacturers have supported the reputation they had acquired at former exhibitions. As regards the British exhibition of ordnance, there must be many opinions as to the merits of our guns, but as regards the display there can be but one, and that is, that it redounds to the credit of the officials at the Arsenal.

Before leaving the subject of the Exhibition, I would wish to state my conviction that it is most important that these International Competitions should not be allowed to degenerate into a means for advertising, and that it behoves those who are intrusted with their organization to see that the several departments of industry are intrusted to men who take an active interest in them, and are thus a guarantee that every endeavour will be made to have them fairly and properly represented, which is not the case on the present occasion, so far at least as refers to Classes 40 and 44.

In reference to the second part of Dr. Playfair's letter, recommending that an official inquiry should be made into the means "by which the great states are attaining an intellectual pre-eminence among the industrial classes, and how they are making this to bear on the rapid progress of their national industries," I would beg to observe that I believe the sooner we are acquainted with the facts the better.

Whilst assenting to the proposition, I must distinctly state that I do not agree with Dr. Playfair that the technical education of working men is the most important method for the maintenance of our industrial supremacy. The information gleaned by acting upon his suggestion would be instructive, and great good would result from its application, but what is really wanted for this country, and is of vital consequence to our future prosperity, is a higher scientific culture of those who are likely

in the natural course of events, to be master manufacturers, so that when discoveries are made they may fructify and not stagnate or decay, as has too often been the case, for want of intelligence on the part of those who command capital and works to perceive their merits; and that they, the manufacturers, may be able to appreciate and adequately remunerate the scientific talent that this country is, and always will be, able to afford them.

I would add further, that no reformation bearing upon industrial progress is more required than in the Legislature, and it is a reproach to the country that science is not represented in Parliament.

It is only a few years since that our classic and commercial statesmen repudiated the idea of the exhaustion of coal in England, whilst last year they, in a fit of alarm, organized a Commission to inquire into its probable duration.

It would be well if an investigation were made as to what have been the results of the teachings in science of the German universities; what Liebig has done for modern chemistry, and how the system inaugurated by him at the small University of Giessen has spread throughout the world, and what benefits have resulted from it; what we owe to the teachings of other chemists, the physicists, metallurgists, and geologists of those excellent seats of learning. Whilst advocating the necessity for the dissemination of scientific training in England, I must not omit to bestow a passing tribute of commendation to the success of those institutions of recent date which were established to supply a want that existed many years since. I allude to the Royal College of Chemistry, of which the late Prince Consort was the President, the School of Mines, and the colleges in the metropolis where scientific departments have been founded. Of the two former I can speak from positive knowledge. In the first named, many of the men who have taught, and not a few of those who have studied there, have not only enriched chemical science by their researches, but have left a permanent mark upon the leading industries of this country. From the School of Mines have emanated men who in metallurgy and geology have greatly extended the application of those sciences, nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider the reputation of the professors under whom they have studied. It is, however, a well-known fact that the public do not rightly appreciate the education that this institution is capable of affording, and that comparatively but few of the sons of manufacturers avail themselves of its advantages.

Before concluding I would beg to call your Lordship's particular attention to a plan proposed by the eminent chemist, Professor Frémy, of the Institute. It is one most just and wise. He proposes that young chemists of talent, who are desirous of devoting their time to the advancement of science, and therefore for the benefit of mankind (and there are always many, not only willing but anxious to do so,) should be liberally

supported by the State. I quote the plan from memory, and can therefore only give the outline of his project. Permit me to suggest that your Lordship should bring this excellent idea to the notice of the noble and learned Chancellor of the University of London, who from his well-known zeal in the cause of education, and from his position, is better able than any one else to obtain the evidence of scientific men as to its value, and, if approved of, to secure its adoption in this country. The same principle might well be extended to the other departments of science which bear upon industrial progress.

In conclusion I must express my firm belief that extended scientific education is of the highest consequence to us if we wish to retain our present position in the scale of nations, that it will mostly benefit the future master manufacturer, that it must tend to elevate the social position of the intelligent working man, and to create a greater sympathy between master and man than at present prevails, and if it do this, the evils which threaten to impede, if not to paralyse, our national progress may be averted.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord Taunton,
&c. &c.

DAVID S. PRICE, Ph.D.

(17.)

5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.,

June 24, 1867.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Schools Inquiry Commission by Dr. Lyon Playfair, and inquiring whether I agree with the substance of that letter.

In reply, I have to state that in much that Dr. Playfair has said I entirely agree, and that from my own recent personal inquiries into the state of technical education in Switzerland, Germany, and France, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it is much more advanced in those countries than in ours.

As a Juror in the Paris Exhibition I have come to the conclusion that the higher class of education given in each of those countries to the workmen in its skilled trades, as well as the superior professional education given to the higher classes of men employed in technical professions, is everywhere visible in the works exhibited by those countries. And I attribute the surprising strides those countries have been making for the last ten years in many of the great staple branches of mechanical construction and manufacture to the admirable scientific and practical training which the Governments of those countries provide for their working classes.

I enclose a memorandum, which at the request of some other jurors I

prepared in Paris last month, as an expression both of my own opinion and that of many others with whom I have conversed on this subject. I may say that we had felt it our duty in some way to call the attention of Government and the public to this matter, when Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter appeared in the "Times."

So convinced was I of the importance of technical education to this country, that before the opening of the present Exhibition in Paris I took the opportunity of an invitation which had been given me to assist a meeting of the Society of Arts in the Technical Museum attached to the University of Edinburgh, to address the meeting on this subject, and I enclose also a newspaper report of that address.

I have, &c.

Henry J. Roby, Esq., M.A.,
&c. &c.

J. SCOTT RUSSELL.

MEMORANDUM.

The fourth great International Exhibition has afforded an excellent opportunity for marking the relative progress of different countries in the arts, manufactures, and trades which contribute to the wealth and power of nations. We have especially noted the progress of other nations in those mechanical and constructive arts and trades in which, in 1851, England exhibited pre-eminent excellence. We have to record that in many of these some other nations appear to have made much more rapid progress than ourselves, so that we are *relatively* falling off. And we especially note that our falling off is not in unimportant departments, but in some of those which had formerly constituted our staple excellence.

We have to specify that those branches, in which other countries have now shown more rapid advancement, are some of our own great manufactures of steel and iron, steam machinery, locomotive engines, and tools and manufacturing machinery in general. We do not say that in all of these other nations have excelled us, in some they have not yet equalled us. But what we do feel, and therefore frankly state is, that their progress has, in the last 16 years since the first Exhibition of 1851, been remarkably greater than ours.

There are other branches of arts and manufactures in which possibly the reverse is the case. Glass and pottery, and the arts of design and construction of beautiful patterns both in form and colour, have made remarkable progress throughout England during the same period, we therefore confine our present remarks to the mechanical and constructive arts, not commonly called fine arts.

Dissatisfied with our national progress, we have naturally turned our minds to search for the cause of the progress of other nations and for the cure of our own deficiency. We find that during these years some nations have been occupied in diligently promoting the national

education of the various classes of skilled mechanical workmen, for the purpose of giving skill to the unskilled and rendering the skilled more skilful. We find that some nations have gone so far as to have established in every considerable town technical schools for the purpose of teaching all the youths intended to be craftsmen those branches of science which relate most nearly to the principles of their future craft. Workers in metal are taught the nature of the mechanical powers with which they will have to work, and the chemical properties of the materials they will have to operate upon; engine builders are taught the principles of heat and steam, and the nature of the engines they have to make and work; shipbuilders are taught the laws of construction, hydraulics, and hydrostatics; and dyers and painters are taught the laws of chemistry and colour. All skilled youth are taught geometry, drawing, and calculation; and in many countries every youth who shows great talent in any department is promoted to a higher training school, and there educated at the public cost.

Besides these local schools, other countries have technical colleges of a very high class for the education of masters and foremen in engineering, mechanics, merchandise, and other practical and technical professions.

We have not failed to notice that it is precisely those nations which have been systematically giving a course of preparatory training and education to their population in their skilled trades that have shown the most marked progress in national industry in these successive Exhibitions.

Prussia, Switzerland, Belgium, France, America seem to make progress in proportion to their excellence of educational training:—Prussia in steel, iron, and general engineering work; Switzerland in scientific engineering, machinery, and watch and telegraph work, and in textile manufactures; Belgium in metal working and mechanical trades; France in metal work, and in steam engines, engineering structures, naval architecture, and steam navigation. All these nations seem to exhibit growing skill and progress in proportion to the excellence of the education and training they give to their manufacturing population.

It becomes therefore a serious national question for England and the English, whether they have or have not been wise in neglecting to take adequate measures of a national character for the complete technical training of all the youth destined to skilled trades and occupations. By this training we do not on the one hand mean elementary education, nor on the other hand do we mean any substitute for a practical working apprenticeship. We mean a schooling midway between the elementary day school and the workshop, which the youth should enter after he knows reading, writing, and counting, in order to learn to apply his knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, mineralogy, chemistry, drawing, &c.,

as shall fit him more aptly and perfectly afterwards to learn and to profit by the teaching of the workshop and the office. It is unquestionable that apprentices to trades, coming into the workshops with this preparation, will make greatly more rapid and certain progress than those who enter direct from the elementary school.

But in England we can scarcely as yet be said to possess such schools. Certainly they are not uniformly distributed over the towns of England; and it seems that in no country have they thriven or even existed except when organized and sustained by nations at large, acting through their governments.

We have therefore to recommend to the serious attention of the British nation the consideration of the importance of establishing a national system of technical and trade education.

Paris, May 1867.

J. SCOTT RUSSELL.

(18.)

The Ferns, Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington,

June 28, 1867.

MY LORD,

HAVING read with very great interest Dr. Lyon Playfair's admirable letter to your Lordship, I beg to state, though with considerable regret, that I am compelled to agree entirely with the opinions and conclusions expressed in that letter.

During a very careful and impartial examination of the varied productions of European countries in the International Exhibition at Paris, a multitude of instances met my eye which impressed me with the decided superiority of the industrial productions of the *Continent* over those of our own country. It must be distinctly understood, however, that I refer only to works of artistic taste—not to *Fine Art*—in matters connected with objects of useful and ornamental character belonging to the *peaceful* arts. With matters of *war*, whether military or naval, or the multitudinous inventions and triumphs in machinery I have nothing to say, having no experience in those departments; nor have I any knowledge of the numerous economic manufactures, removed in a great measure from such as are the result of fine taste and æsthetic feeling. In these latter objects it is that I feel the truth and justness of Dr. Playfair's broad and honest opinions. In very numerous instances I could not but observe the great advance made in the design as well as execution of works during the last ten years, in which I had sanguinely hoped we in England would have greatly excelled, if not triumphed, over our continental neighbours. In this I am sorry to confess I have been disappointed, and am of opinion that it behoves the Executive Government and the chief municipal bodies of our country to lose not a moment in the consideration of this most important subject, in which the trade and commerce, the prosperity of our working men,

and, I may say, our *National honour*, are so vitally and so deeply concerned and interested.

I cannot at present enter into details, but your Lordship will perceive that I entirely concur in every word of Dr. Playfair's letter.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon.
Lord Taunton,
&c. &c.

E. W. COOKE, R.A., F.R.S.

(19.)

SIR,

Belfast, June 29, 1867.

IN reply to your letter of 27th instant, I beg to state that I agree with the substance of the enclosed letter.*

I am, &c.

H. J. Roby, Esq.
&c. &c.

WM. SPOTTEN.

[* The enclosed letter was Dr. Lyon Playfair's, as given above.]

(20.)

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Nottingham, June 29, 1867.

IN reply to the inquiry addressed to me through your secretary, I have the honour to state that in the main I agree with Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter of the 15th ultimo, but I am of opinion that art and industrial education without a thoroughly organized system of primary instruction will not remove the danger which threatens our manufacturing and commercial supremacy.

I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous if I lay briefly before you the result of my observation on a subject in which I have long been deeply interested.

The branch of industry with which I have been connected for thirty years past is the manufacture of hosiery. I am the managing partner of a firm employing five thousand (5,000) workpeople, with establishments in Nottingham, Derby, and Loughborough, employing more than four-fifths of the number, and with branches at Chemnitz and Pausa in Saxony, employing about seven hundred persons.

In addition to the opportunities and experience which the superintendence of these establishments has afforded me, I have for many years past formed friendships with manufacturers in France and Germany. I have had free access to their warehouses and workshops, and I am as well acquainted with the progress of my own branch of industry in those countries as in England.

As the result of my observation I have for four or five years past been increasingly alarmed for our industrial supremacy, and my experience of the Paris Exhibition has only confirmed and strengthened my fears.

In my own branch we still maintain the lead in the majority of articles, but the progress made by France and Germany since 1862 is truly astonishing, and it has been much greater than our own.

I am of opinion that Englishmen possess more energy, enterprise, and inventiveness than any other European nation. The best machines in my trade now at work in France and Germany are the inventions of Englishmen, and in most cases of uneducated workmen; but these machines of English invention are constructed and improved by men who have had the advantage of a superior industrial education. The largest hosiery machine shop in France is that of Monsieur Tailbours at St. Just; models of all the best English machines have been purchased and imported, and they are there improved and constructed on thoroughly scientific principles under the superintendence of a young man who, I was informed, took high honours at the school of the Government in Paris.

Precisely the same thing is taking place in Saxony, but the Saxons are in respect of education, both primary and industrial, much in advance of the French, and in my branch they are our most formidable rivals.

In Nottingham, where the best machinery in the world is required and used in the production of hosiery and lace, there is no such thing as industrial education, and, greatly as it is to be desired, I am acquainted with many good mechanics and superior workmen to whom it would be of no service, inasmuch as they can neither read nor write.

The contrast betwixt the workpeople of England and Saxony, engaged in the same industry, is most humiliating. I have had statistics taken of various workshops and rooms in factories in this district, and the frightful ignorance they reveal is disheartening and appalling. I was born and educated amongst the working classes, and all my life have been in close association with them, but I never realized the condition of the *lower masses* of our workpeople till I took the pains to examine them personally in the manner I have indicated.

In Saxony, our manager, an Englishman of superior intelligence, and greatly interested in education, during a residence of seven years has never yet met with a workman who cannot read or write. And not in the limited and imperfect manner in which the majority of English artizans are said to read and write, but with a freedom and familiarity that enables them to enjoy reading and to conduct their correspondence in a creditable and often superior style. Some of the sons of our poorest workmen in Saxony are receiving a technical education at the Polytechnic schools, such as the sons of our manufacturers cannot hope to obtain.

Whilst, therefore, I believe that the English workman is possessed of greater natural capacity than any of his foreign competitors, I am of opinion that he is gradually losing the race through the superior intelligence which foreign governments are carefully developing in their artizans.

The influence of strikes and lockouts has been undoubtedly against

industrial progress. But the worst practices of trades unions are the result of the gross ignorance of the majority of workmen who are connected with them. I succeeded nearly seven years ago in forming a board of arbitration and conciliation for the hosiery trade of this district, and no strike has taken place since its formation. Leicester has recently followed our example, and during the past week the lace trade has done the same. This is the only solution in my opinion of that difficulty.

The education of Germany is the result of a national organization which compels every parent to send his children to school, and, after having laid the foundation of a sound education, affords to all those who have the capacity and inclination the opportunity of acquiring such technical knowledge as may be useful in the department of industry for which they are destined.

If we are to maintain our position in the industrial competition, we must oppose to this national organization one equally effective and complete. If we continue the fight with our present voluntary system, we shall be defeated. Generations hence we shall be struggling with ignorance, squalor, pauperism, and crime; but with a system of national education made compulsory, and supplemented with art and industrial education, I believe within twenty years England would possess the most intelligent and inventive artizans in the world.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty's Schools
Inquiry Commissioners.

Yours, &c.

A. J. MUNDELLA.

(21.)

Chemical Works, Bathgate,
July 4, 1867.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of 20 June requesting me to give you my experience as to whether I agree in substance with Dr. Lyon Playfair's letter to Lord Taunton. I was a juror in the English Exhibition of 1862, but in the French Exhibition I am only an exhibitor; as such I have spent about a month in Paris studying the Exhibition, and there had the opportunity of meeting many jurors of different nations. I am bound to say that my experience accords with that of Dr. Lyon Playfair. So formidable did the rate of progress of other nations appear to many of us, that several meetings of jurors, exhibitors, and others took place at the Louvre Hotel on the subject. The universal impression at these meetings was that the rate of progress of foreign nations in the larger number of our staple industries was much greater than our own. But it must be stated that a large number of our first-class machine and other manufacturers are not exhibitors in Paris, whereas other nations, I believe, have taken care to bring forward their very best; still, the great progress of other countries is evident. The reason for this increased rate of progress is the excellent

system of technical education given to the masters of workshops, sub-managers, foremen, and even workmen.

England for a long time excelled all other countries in the finish of her machines; but now we find that foreign machine makers are rapidly approaching us in finish, and having skilled and intelligent labour cheaper than ourselves are progressing in all the elements of manufacturing.

Permit me to use my own case as an illustration. Originally I was a working man, but have succeeded in increasing the range of manufacturing industry. The foundation of my success consisted in my having been fortunately attached to the laboratory of the Andersonian University in Glasgow, when I learned chemistry under Graham, and natural philosophy and other subjects under the respective professors. This knowledge gave me the power of improving the chemical manufactures into which I afterwards passed as a servant, and ultimately led to my being the founder of a new branch of industry, and owner of the largest chemical manufacturing works of the kingdom. It would be most ungrateful of me if I did not recognize the importance of scientific and technical education in improving and advancing manufactures. Many men without such education have made inventions and improvements, but they have struggled against enormous difficulties, which only a powerful genius could overcome, and they have been sensible of the obstacles to their progress. Stephenson, who so greatly improved locomotives, had to be his own instructor, but he sent his son Robert to Edinburgh University, and the son did works at least as great as the father, and with far less difficulty to himself.

The improvement in locomotion has necessarily created great competition in the industries of the world, and unless we add skilled instruction to manual labour, England cannot expect to maintain her position in the industrial race.

I have, &c.

JAMES YOUNG.

H. J. Roby, Esq.,
&c. &c.

APPENDIX P.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. on the subject of the PRINCE CONSORT'S
MEMORIAL.

(1.)

SIR,

7, Fitzroy Square, W., 10th June 1862.

REFERRING to what passed at the meeting of the Memorial Committee, on the 7th, when you were so good as to attend and furnish

some important information, I now forward to you the plan and report sent by the architects who had been invited to express their views on the subject of the Memorial.

The members of the Memorial Committee are desirous that you should bring this plan (confidentially) under the notice of the Finance Committee of the 1851 Commission.

The main features of the scheme, it will be seen, are a Monument in Hyde Park, between Rotten Row and the public road, and a Central Hall, south of the public road, in a direct line between the Monument and the centre of the Conservatory.

As the position of this Central Hall may be very materially affected by the future intended application of the adjoining ground, you are requested to ask the Finance Committee to point out the spot on the line above indicated between the Conservatory and the road which would best suit their future objects.

I have, &c.

C. L. EASTLAKE.

Edgar Bowring, Esq., C.B.

Report enclosed in the above Letter.

Royal Institute of British Architects,
Conduit Street, 5th June 1862.

DEAR SIR CHARLES,

THE Committee appointed by the Queen "to advise Her Majesty on the subject of the Memorial to the Prince Consort" having requested us, by a letter dated 10th May, in obedience to a suggestion from Her Majesty, to give an opinion as architects as to the best means of giving effect to Her Majesty's wishes, we have the honour to state that we have fully considered the matter referred to us, and beg to report as follows:—

In your personal communication with us at our first meeting you brought under our notice various ideas on the subject referred to us which had occurred to the Committee; but by your letter of the 17th May to Mr. Tite you were good enough to state that the Committee were desirous that "we should all consider ourselves free to make any suggestion we pleased, without reference to any special site or object" indicated to us in the conference to which we have adverted.

Being thus entirely free to present our opinion, we proceed, first, to take up the suggestions you offered, and which we believe were as follows:—

That the Memorial to the Prince Consort should be erected in connexion with an institution of arts and sciences: 1st, as a distinct monument, in front of it, or in the centre of a quadrangle belonging to it; 2ndly, as a monument inside a hall of the building; or, 3rdly, as a wing, or some other portion of the building, to be hereafter completed, at the cost of the public.

These suggestions naturally appear to point out the South Kensington Museum and Schools of Art, because that establishment was founded under the auspices of His Royal Highness; it received his constant personal attention, and his desire was to see it become a large central college of science and art.

There are many reasons why the Memorial might be erected with propriety and advantage in conjunction with such an institution, if the funds were already provided; but these questions arise—viz., whether the nature and style of the Memorial could be safely assumed before the plan and design of the building for the institution had been finally determined? And 2ndly, whether it would be advisable to adopt such a Memorial before the Government and the House of Commons had sanctioned and voted the necessary funds for the buildings.

Considering all the doubts which at present exist with reference to the permanent extension of the buildings at South Kensington, and the difficulties and delays which would arise in the event of a recommendation by the Committee of such a project, it appears more desirable to erect the Memorial, not as a part of, or in immediate connection with a very expensive edifice not yet determined upon, but as an independent monument in Hyde Park, on or near to the site of the Exhibition of 1851, or on some other more public and central site than South Kensington, according to the expectations which have been held out, and upon which many persons subscribed to the Fund.

The Memorial, if erected in conjunction with any large building or institution, would lose in individual grandeur and importance; it would be difficult to treat it otherwise than as a subordinate object even outside the building; and if placed within it would be seldom seen, and would not be the national monument immediately under the public eye, which most people are expecting.

The sum available for the Memorial is supposed to amount to between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*, which probably would not be more than sufficient for a work of art worthy of the nation, including the cost of forming a site to receive it.

Assuming, therefore, the propriety of erecting the Memorial as "a monument," and that it cannot be a Monolith Obelisk, the forms which suggest themselves are—first, an obelisk in several stones; 2ndly, a column; 3rdly, a Gothic cross; 4thly, a large group or groups of sculpture; and 5thly, a building: a Statue of the Prince Consort being in any of these cases the most prominent object.

any of these cases the most prominent object.

Respecting these various kinds of Memorial, the following considerations arise :—

1. As it appears a monolith cannot be obtained, there is no especial reason for adopting an obelisk, which, to be effective, must be on a very

large scale, and if so, it would be more conspicuous and important than the Prince's Statue ; and, further, an obelisk built up in several stones would only show an inferiority to the ancients.

2. The objections above stated to an obelisk apply almost equally to a column, or any erection of that description, except that on the summit of a column might be placed the statue. But in such a position the figure would not be better seen than the Duke of York or Lord Nelson on their columns ; and statues so placed have not acquired much favour with the public.

3. The objections to an obelisk, a column, or any erection of that description, apply also to structures in any style of architecture which would assume either of those forms.

4. With reference to a Memorial composed of one or several groups of sculpture, surmounted by a statue of the Prince, the following considerations arise :—If in the open air, considering the climate of this country, it must be of bronze ; and if placed in Hyde Park it must be upon a very large scale to be effective. We admit that bronze, in our climate, soon acquires a dark tone, injurious to the effect of a work of art ; but we are inclined to believe that there may be a mixture of metals that would acquire an agreeable permanent colour. Among the finest monuments of modern times, that of Frederick the Great in Berlin, and of the Archduke Charles in Vienna, have hitherto retained a rich, lustrous colour ; or, as in the case of the Greek horses in Venice, the statue of M. Aurelius in Rome, and other classic examples, gilding, in particular parts, and under certain conditions, might be resorted to.

Leaving for the moment these particular considerations, we proceed to point out the site which appears to us to be desirable for the Monument itself, and the general mode of treatment we would recommend.

We think, then, that the proper site is to be found by drawing a line from south to north, through the centre of the Horticultural Gardens, crossing the Kensington Road ; and on the north side of which the ground rises sufficiently to Rotten Row to give the elevation required. At that point an extent of nearly 1,200 feet may be obtained for entrances to the park, for terraces, fountains, flights of steps, or inclines ; and a depth (340 feet) sufficient for all purposes. In the centre of this area we would propose to place the Memorial itself. If in bronze, this may be a group of statues, without a building ; or, if in marble, with a building to protect them.

We attach a sketch plan to this Report, showing generally how this idea may be worked out, by which it will be seen that the area gained has the dimensions before stated of 1,200 feet from east to west, by 340 feet from north to south, in the centre. To obtain this we propose to straighten the main road, and to make another entrance and gates to

the park at the east end of the area, opposite the Exhibition Road, corresponding with that recently made opposite the end of Prince Albert's Road. The drive in the Park and Rotten Row would both remain undisturbed.

The advantages gained by such a site are these:—It is at no great distance from the area occupied by the Exhibition Building of 1851, and is in immediate juxtaposition with the Horticultural Gardens—the result of His Royal Highness's own conception—thus forming a point of connection between the two.

Having thus given our views of the site and character of the Prince Consort Memorial, we approach with much more diffidence the consideration of the question of some building to be erected, with a view to general usefulness, in order to carry into effect to a certain extent the frequently expressed wishes of the Prince, and particularly to realize his views as stated in his address at the opening of the Horticultural Gardens.

It appears to us that, by the generosity of the nation, apart from the learned societies, science and art are provided for in the British Museum, the museum in Jermyn Street, and the schools in South Kensington. What seems to be wanted is some spacious hall and its necessary adjuncts, as a place for general art meetings; or for such assemblies as are about to take place in London in connection with social science and its kindred pursuits. We have nothing in London for such an object like the great halls of Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester.

If these views are well founded, and would be received with public or national favour, we see no reason why the vacant ground at the back of the Horticultural Gardens, south of the Kensington Road, as suggested by the Queen's Committee, should not be a fitting site for such a building.

Architecturally (and apart from general questions of expediency, upon which there doubtless exists a great variety of opinions) nothing could be happier, in our opinion, than to occupy the north side of the road with the Prince Consort Memorial, and the other side with a grand central hall having approaches to the hall itself, and as at the present moment to the Horticultural Gardens; thus effectually screening from view the back of the conservatory, and the unsightly objects at present existing.

The sketch plan before referred to, will show how all this could be arranged; but we only propose a general scheme, because it appears to us to be our duty rather to submit suggestions and general advice, than to presume to present anything like a detailed proposition.

If our recommendation on the subject of the actual site for the memorial should meet with the approbation of Her Majesty and the Committee, the individual efforts of the architect and the sculptor might be invited for its realization, without attempting, at the present, to

determine the final occupation of the vacant land on the south side of the road.

We have the honour to be,
Dear Sir Charles,
Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM TITE.
S. SMIRKE, R.A.
G. G. SCOTT, R.A.
J. PENNETHORNE.
T. L. DONALDSON.
P. C. HARDWICK.
M. D. WYATT.

To Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, -
President of the Royal Academy, &c., &c.

(2.)

SIR,

Whitehall, June 16, 1862.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., submitting, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the Queen to advise Her Majesty on the subject of the Memorial to the Prince Consort, the plan and report sent in by the architects invited to express their views on the subject of the Memorial, and requesting the Commissioners to point out the spot on the line between the proposed Monument in Hyde Park and the centre of the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens on which might be erected a Central Hall as part of the scheme of the Memorial.

In reply I am to express to the Queen's Committee the satisfaction which Her Majesty's Commissioners must necessarily feel at any plan which may serve to connect the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, their own illustrious and lamented President, with the Kensington Gore Estate, and with the proposed site of the hall referred to in your letter.

The Commissioners direct me to state their readiness to reserve for a reasonable time a suitable site for that hall of the space required (about 150 by 80 feet), in the centre of the northern frontage of their estate adjoining the Kensington Road, and lying between Prince Albert's Road and Exhibition Road, and immediately opposite to the centre of the intended Memorial, leaving the decision as to the exact proximity of the hall to the public road for further consideration and future consultation with the Queen's Committee.

I have, &c.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

Sir C. L. Eastlake.

(3.)

SECOND REPORT OF THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

WE, the Members of the Committee appointed by Your Majesty to consider the best means of giving effect to Your Majesty's wishes in respect to a Memorial to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, humbly beg leave to Report to Your Majesty the result of our further proceedings with reference to the matters committed to us.

In our First Report, dated the 14th of April last, we stated the difficulties which we had experienced in the endeavour to fulfil the conditions on which Your Majesty's original choice of an Obelisk mainly depended, and our serious doubts as to the expediency of prosecuting that part of the proposed scheme.

Our subsequent proceedings have been partly dictated by a letter dated the 19th of April last, addressed by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey to Sir Charles Eastlake, acknowledging the receipt of our First Report, inviting us to turn our attention to some mode, other than that first proposed, of effecting the great object in view, and communicating Your Majesty's suggestion whether some eminent Architects might not be advantageously consulted as to the means of combining with such other designs the groups of statuary (among which a statue of the Prince would be prominent) mentioned in General Grey's former letter.

In reviewing the various schemes that have been offered to our notice during the general discussion of this subject, we had become aware that a large proportion of the public appeared to be desirous of connecting the intended Monument with some institution intimately associated with the Prince's name.

The inquiry having been to a certain extent reopened, we could not overlook this prevalent opinion. In directing our attention to it, our first object was, therefore, to ascertain whatkind of institution His Royal Highness had especially promoted or desired to see established and then to consider whether the proposed Monument could be satisfactorily combined with such institution.

General testimony, and, above all, His Royal Highness's own public declarations and acknowledged views, tend to prove that there was nothing he had more at heart than the establishment of a metropolitan institution for the promotion, in a largely useful sense, of science and art as applied to productive industry.

While the Prince was ever zealous in furthering the objects of charitable institutions, while he took an active part in endeavouring to improve both the moral and material condition of the poor, his great purpose—combining a wise philanthropy with patriotism—was to

devise means for affording to the skilled labour of the industrial classes the advantages of a scientific and artistic education, and, in so doing, to promote their own social welfare, together with the commercial prosperity of the country.

The chief occasion on which His Royal Highness expressed his views on this subject was in August 1851, in a paper read at a meeting of the Commissioners for the first Great Exhibition, when the success of that Exhibition was no longer doubtful, and when it became a question how the surplus funds were to be employed. Many of the views contained in that memorandum are embodied in the second report of the Commissioners, explaining the reasons which induced them to secure the ground between Brompton and the Kensington Road, known under the name of the "Estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851."

The surplus funds of that Exhibition had, by the judicious counsel of the Prince Consort, been applied towards the purchase of the property referred to as a site for institutions intended to promote a special object; that object, as defined in the second report of the Commissioners, being "to increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry."

When we consider that the spacious site above mentioned was secured for this purpose by the Prince's foresight and decision, when we look at the useful and popular institutions which are already rising into importance in various parts of its area, and when we remember that the whole, with its present and prospective national benefits, is the consequence of that first Great Exhibition which owed its success to His Royal Highness's wisdom and perseverance, we cannot but feel that such visible results constitute in themselves a significant and appropriate Memorial to the Prince Consort; and that a monumental expression and record of His Royal Highness's admirable qualities could not be better associated than with so characteristic an example of their fruits.

These convictions led us to regard the estate referred to, with its actual establishments, considered as a whole, as the fittest institution with which a Monument to the Prince could be connected.

It was at this stage of our proceedings that, in obedience to Your Majesty's suggestion, we sought the advice and assistance of some of the most eminent architects. They, on their part, met our request with an earnestness worthy of the object, and proceeded without delay to the careful consideration of the question proposed. Their attention, as stated in their subjoined report, was, in accordance with our instructions, first directed to the South Kensington Museum: but various difficulties soon became apparent, rendering the realization of the comprehensive idea which we desire to embody scarcely attainable on that site.

An examination of the unoccupied portions of the ground, and a

reference to the Prince Consort's special recommendations suggested another scheme.

The Second Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 dwells, in conclusion, on the want at that time, not only of scientific and artistic instruction for the industrial population,—a want, since the date of the Report, in a great measure supplied,—but of “a centre of action” for men of Science and Art where the results of their labours could be communicated, “affording at the same time the means of establishing the connection between them and the public, which would secure permanent relations of reciprocal influence.”

In a speech at the opening of the Midland Counties Institute, in November, 1855, His Royal Highness spoke of “a central point of union” which might give a “national organization” to all such establishments.

In his speech at the opening of the Garden of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington, in June 1861, his Royal Highness expressed a hope that it would, “at no distant day, form the inner court of a vast quadrangle of public buildings, rendered easily accessible by the broad roads which will surround them—buildings where Science and Art may find space for development.”

We conceived that a Hall forming “a central point of union” where men of Science and Art could meet, where the results of their labours with a view to the special purposes before indicated, could be communicated and discussed, and where deputies from affiliated Societies throughout the United Kingdom could occasionally confer with the Metropolitan authorities, might be fitly recommended as marking, with the Monument, the general object of the institutions in their vicinity. We were the more induced to come to this conclusion, as establishments for special purposes connected with industrial education could hardly be proposed for a central situation. A Hall, on the other hand, would, from its general character, harmonize with every kind of Institution, and, while fitly occupying such a position, might, at the same time, form the commencement of buildings to be hereafter erected for more definite purposes.

Having pointed out to the Committee of Architects this ground as a fit site for the proposed Hall, we left the further consideration of the question in their hands. It was open to them to recommend that the Monument should be in some part of the Hall itself; or in the open space in front of it, between the Hall and the road; or in Hyde Park, in an area corresponding in its central line with that of the actual and proposed buildings opposite.

Without entering into details requiring future consideration, we are prepared to submit our opinion that the Committee of Architects have come to a judicious decision on this part of the question; nor can we

hesitate to express our satisfaction with a result which appears to fulfil more than one important condition. By being placed in the Park, the Monument has a national character, while its position in relation to the estate sufficiently indicates the connection which we had regarded as an essential part of our general plan.

Had the Monument been placed on the South side of the Kensington Road, it would have been so near the Hall as to be overpowered by it ; while, by being within the estate, it would have lost something of its public importance. The latter objection would have been applicable had it been proposed to place the statues within the building. We conceive, however, that that objection would not extend to placing within the Hall a marble statue of the Prince, distinguished in its composition from the statue on the Monument itself.

The Hall, besides its special use, would, with its corresponding lateral approaches to the Horticultural Garden, constitute the principal front to the whole Estate. It would also, on many accounts, be an essential accompaniment to the opposite Monument, by completing the connection between it and the Institutions which now exist, or may hereafter be established near it. Still we are aware that its erection, as part of the proposed scheme, must depend on the amount which may be contributed. We can, therefore, at this moment do no more than express our earnest hope that sufficient funds may be provided to ensure the completion of the Hall.

Having communicated our views on this subject to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, we have the satisfaction of stating that they have been pleased to assure us of their readiness to reserve, for a reasonable time, a suitable site for the Hall, of the extent required.

It will be apparent that the conclusion at which we have now arrived has reference merely to the site of the memorial and its connection with the Institutions referred to ; and an inspection of the subjoined Plan will show that the effect of the whole is mainly dependent on the straightening of the public road, in itself a considerable improvement, but which can only be effected by taking in a few feet from the Park. For this purpose, trifling as is the proposed alteration, an application must be made to Parliament for its sanction, which we cannot doubt will be readily given.

In humbly submitting this our Report to Your Majesty, we beg leave to state that should the scheme we have indicated meet with Your Majesty's approval, we propose, in further fulfilment of Your Majesty's wishes, to invite a certain number of architects to furnish designs for the general arrangement of the Monument, as regards height, magnitude, and architectural elements, and of the surrounding area. The general design which might, with Your Majesty's sanction, be selected, would at the same time be open to subsequent modifications in its details to suit

the conceptions of the sculptors who in conjunction with the architect ultimately chosen, would be commissioned to complete the work.

We humbly subjoin, as an Appendix to this Report, the Report and Plan of the Committee of Architects, to which we have above referred.

DERBY.

CLARENDON.

WILLIAM CUBITT.

C. L. EASTLAKE.

Westminster, 27th June 1862.

(4.)

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

Osborne, July 18, 1862.

THE Queen desires me to acknowledge, through you, the receipt of the further report of the Committee Her Majesty had asked to advise her, on the subject of the proposed National Monument to the Prince Consort.

Knowing the importance attached by the Prince to the establishment of some central institution for the promotion of scientific and artistic education, the Queen is much pleased by your recommendation that the personal Monument to His Royal Highness should be in immediate connection with buildings appropriated to that object.

Your report, therefore, suggesting the erection of a Central Hall as the commencement of such buildings, and in connection with the personal Monument to be placed directly opposite to it in Hyde Park, meets with Her Majesty's entire and cordial approval; and should public support afford the means of giving effect to your recommendation, it will be far from being a matter of regret to Her Majesty that the difficulties in the way of the original suggestion of an Obelisk, as the principal feature of the proposed Monument, were such as to lead you to counsel the abandonment of that idea.

Few things, indeed, could now make the Queen more happy than to be allowed to witness the realization of some of her beloved husband's noble plans for the benefit of mankind. She knows how constantly he regretted that much of the good which the many institutions founded for the advancement of science and art, in some one or other of their branches, were calculated to effect, was lost by their isolation and want of connection with each other.

But though strongly convinced of the advantage that would follow their being brought together, he was also strongly impressed with the importance of not interfering in any way with their free and voluntary action; believing that their union, to be productive of good, must be an unforced union, brought about by a generally felt opinion of its necessity, and meeting with public support.

In fact, it was to public, as distinguished from Government or Parliamentary, support, that he always looked for the means of giving effect to his plans.

He was, therefore, content to wait with patience till the conviction should have forced itself on the public mind, as it had long done on his own, of the expediency of giving to those bodies some general organization, or point of union, which should enable them mutually to assist each other in promoting their several objects; while it should leave untouched their power of independent action, and extend rather than limit their sphere of individual usefulness.

It would have gratified the Prince much, therefore, as it is now a source of some consolation to the Queen, to find that one of his great ideas for the good of the world (for his views were by no means limited to this country), forms the basis of the recommendation contained in your Report; and Her Majesty can have no dearer wish on this subject than that the estate purchased, as you say, by his "judicious counsel" and wise "foresight and decision," should be devoted to such a purpose; that the establishments actually upon it, as well as those that may be expected to come there, should be considered as a whole,—to form one institution,—one great and comprehensive institution,—having for its object (to use the Prince's own words, as quoted by the Committee), "to increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry."

For such an institution some appropriate title, connected with the Prince's name, will doubtless hereafter be found; while, from its object, and still more from the benefits which the Queen hopes would follow the development of this idea, it would be fitly connected with the personal Monument, and would, itself, form the most lasting and worthy Memorial of the Prince's untiring and unselfish exertions for the general good.

I remain,

Dear Sir Charles,

Yours very sincerely,

C. GREY.

Sir C. Eastlake,
&c. &c. &c.

(5.)

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

WE, the members of the Committee appointed by Your Majesty to consider the best means of giving effect to Your Majesty's wishes in respect to a Memorial to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, humbly beg leave to report to Your Majesty the result of our further proceedings with reference to the matters committed to us.

In our Second Report, dated the 27th of June 1862, after referring to the difficulties which had compelled us to abandon the scheme of an obelisk, and to Your Majesty's wish, communicated by a letter dated the 19th of April 1862, from Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Grey, that we should turn our attention to some other mode in which the great object in view might be more satisfactorily effected, we stated that, in reviewing the various suggestions that had been made, we had become aware that a large proportion of the public appeared to be desirous of connecting the intended Monument with some institution intimately associated with the Prince's name. We stated that a reference to His Royal Highness's recorded declarations and views had led us to conclude that there was nothing he had more at heart than the establishment of an institution for the promotion, in a largely useful sense, of science and art as applied to productive industry.

In considering the question of the site and special purpose of a building applicable to such objects, we could not hesitate to express our opinion that the ground purchased with the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition of 1851—on which various establishments connected with art and science had already been placed under His Royal Highness's auspices—would be the fittest for such a building, and, still guided by the Prince's wishes, as stated in the Second Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, we came to the conclusion that the most appropriate structure would be a hall, forming a centre of action for men of science and art, where the results of their labours could be communicated, while, to use the words of the Commissioners, it would at the same time afford "the means of establishing the connection between them and the public, which would secure permanent relations of reciprocal interest."

In obedience to Your Majesty's suggestion, communicated in General Grey's letter above referred to, we then sought the advice and assistance of some eminent architects. The following were those to whom we applied:—William Tite, Esq., M.P., Sydney Smirke, Esq., R.A., James Pennethorne, Esq., Philip C. Hardwick, Esq., Thomas L. Donaldson, Esq., George Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A., and Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq.

These architects, in a letter dated the 5th of June 1862, addressed through Sir Charles Eastlake to the Committee, expressed their opinion that the fittest site for the proposed Hall of Science and Art would be that the vacant piece of ground at the northern boundary of the Estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. We were ourselves enabled to state that the Commissioners, on their part, were pleased to express their readiness to reserve, for a reasonable time, a suitable site for the Hall, of the extent required.

In the proposed general arrangements the effect of the whole, as pointed out in our former Report, would in a great measure depend on

the straightening of the public road, in itself a considerable improvement, but which could only be effected by taking in a few feet from the Park. This object, trifling as is the proposed alteration, could only be obtained by an application to Parliament for its sanction. A reference to the subjoined plan will explain the nature and extent of the proposed alteration.

After consulting further with the Architects referred to, we decided that the Memorial itself, with which the proposed Hall was to be associated, should be placed opposite the centre of the area to be occupied by the Hall, but on the higher ground north of the Kensington Road.

Having thus endeavoured to reconcile the original and primary object of a Memorial with the erection of a building in its immediate neighbourhood applicable to those especial objects which His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had been anxious to promote, we proposed, in our Second Report, to invite a certain number of Architects to furnish detailed designs for the Memorial, with sufficient indications (as we afterwards explained) of the relative position, extent, and character of the Hall.

Your Majesty's "entire and cordial approval" of the scheme above described, and of the course proposed to be adopted, was communicated in a letter dated the 18th of July 1862, addressed, as before, by General Grey to Sir Charles Eastlake.

The Architects whom we invited to furnish designs were the same whom we had before consulted. Two of the number, Mr. Tite and Mr. Smirke, having declined the invitation, we addressed ourselves to Charles Barry and Edward M. Barry, Esquires. Those distinguished Architects having accepted our conditions, the proposed number of candidates remained unaltered.

The Architects originally consulted by us did not omit to observe, in their letter dated the 5th of June 1862, that "the sum available for the Memorial is supposed to amount to between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.*, which probably would not be more than sufficient for a work of art worthy of the nation, including the cost of forming a site to receive it."

On our own part, in our invitation bearing date the 19th of July 1862, to the seven Architects, five of whom had affixed their names to the letter above quoted, we adverted to the same condition by reminding the candidates that one important consideration would be "the amount of the fund which may be available for the cost of the Memorial itself, for that of the proposed straightening of the public road, for the arrangement of the area in Hyde Park, with its decorations, and, if possible, for the Hall on the south side of the road."

The various designs were submitted in February last to Your Majesty's inspection.

The ability, ingenuity, and taste displayed in all the designs are such as

to prove the wisdom of the course suggested by Your Majesty, and we trust that on future occasions, in questions relating even more directly and exclusively to Sculpture, it will be found advisable to consult those whose studies and practice lead them to regard monumental works with reference to the site they are to occupy, and in relation to surrounding objects.

At the same time we are aware on the one hand, that designs for statues or groups of sculpture by Architects can only be required to indicate the position and dimensions of such works, leaving the Sculptors themselves uncontrolled in all other respects; and, on the other, that the judgment ought not to be influenced by any defects of detail in such necessarily vague representations of sculptured forms.

In proceeding to the onerous duty of pointing out designs, one of which might, subject to Your Majesty's approval, and with due modifications, be chosen for execution, we had to bear in mind the amount of the funds subscribed as compared with the estimates of the candidates. As regards the Hall, we had, in our Second Report before referred to, stated that we could do no more than express our earnest hope that sufficient funds might be provided to ensure its completion. What effect the announcement of a definite scheme and chosen design may produce we cannot anticipate, but we are bound to state that at this moment the amount subscribed barely exceeds 60,000*l*. We have to add, that the estimates which the candidates have submitted for the Memorial, irrespectively of the Hall are, with one exception, larger—in some instances considerably so—than that sum.

Before submitting our opinion on the relative fitness in other respects of the designs we prefer, it may be necessary to advert to the general question respecting the durability of statues in the open air in this country. We observe that those architects who propose that the principal sculpture that they have introduced should be of white statuary marble, have placed such works within a building. Bronze, with or without gilding, and in some cases Silesian marble (which latter it is assumed is durable even when exposed to the atmosphere), are the materials selected for external decorations in sculpture. We are of opinion that, in any case, even including architectural details, the surface of the Memorial and its accompanying decorations might require to be cleaned from time to time; and that, assuming bronze to be preferred, a light colour might be adopted, and by such precautions might probably be preserved.

Next to the apparently indispensable condition of an estimate for the Memorial within the means hitherto contributed, we are disposed to consider the designs with reference to the important question of due connection with the site and proposed structures on the opposite or south side of the Kensington Road. The ground, gradually rising from the south,

points out a commanding site for the Memorial, and suggests a definite termination, not only to the portion of the site in the Park, but to the whole area on the south side of the road, with the buildings now or hereafter to be comprehended in the estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. The Memorial, we conceive, should, in an architectural sense, be in intelligible relation and connection with that estate, in itself a monument of the Prince's efforts for the promotion of science and art; and, as occupying the highest point in the ground, considered as a whole, should, in its mere plan as well as in due elevation, have the character of a boundary adorned with a fitting monument.

We are of opinion that, in its general conception, the design by Mr. Philip C. Hardwick exhibits an especial attention to these requisites.

In considering the general character of the different designs for the Memorial, we find admirable suggestions for structures partaking of the nature of a mausoleum. But we conceive that the Memorial, in the neighbourhood of institutions which, with regard to their present and proposed objects, exemplify the labours of the Prince for the public good, should rather convey the impression that it is a public tribute to his great qualities; and that, while the proposed Hall of Science and Art would represent in the most general form the useful objects which His Royal Highness promoted, the Memorial itself should be essentially a national testimonial.

We therefore recur to the idea that has been prominent at all times among civilized nations, of a statue in a conspicuous situation, sufficiently large to form, in reference to that situation, a commanding point of attraction, and with becoming accompaniments at different heights to enrich the mass and sustain the impression intended to be conveyed.

These conditions appear to us to have been carefully borne in mind by Mr. Hardwick; and, as regards the important question of expenditure, his is the only design according to which the Memorial itself, irrespective of the Hall, could be executed at a cost within the amount subscribed. At the same time we are of opinion that the Hall forms so essential a feature of his general plan that its omission would greatly detract from the merits of his design.

We now proceed to notice, as especially worthy of Your Majesty's favourable consideration, a magnificent design by Mr. Scott, for a Gothic Cross, the statue being within the structure but open to view, and in a great measure open to the air.

In the letter of the architects, in reply to our first invitation that they would favour us with their advice, among various kinds of monuments which by them were considered objectionable, the Gothic cross, if approaching the slender proportions of an obelisk or column, was included. We advert to this only to remark that, in the first place, Mr. Scott's design does not come under that particular description of structure; and

secondly, that in a letter dated the 9th of June 1862, referring to the opinion above quoted, he claimed for himself perfect freedom of choice in the style of his design.

While admitting the somewhat sepulchral character of what are called Gothic crosses, we cordially appreciate the feeling which led Mr. Scott to adopt in his design, to use his own words, "the style . . . of the most touching monuments ever erected in this country to a Royal Consort," and to give to an architectural structure the character of a vast shrine expressive of the value attached to the statue which it protects.

We, therefore, do not dwell on the objection likely to be urged, of a certain want of originality in a monument of this kind, because we believe that the beauty of this example, if it could be carried into execution without sacrificing the richness and completeness of its effect, would abundantly compensate for any actual or imagined resemblance to other structures coming under the denomination of a Gothic Cross.

It will be observed that Mr. Scott's proposed monument is not essentially connected with any present or proposed buildings on the south side of the public road. But, inasmuch as it would correspond with the central line of the area on that side—the statue, of course, fronting in that direction—we conceive that the required connection might be sufficiently attained by the arrangement of the immediately surrounding ground; and, although the isolated and independent character of the structure in itself would seem to fit it for any open situation, we by no means consider such a circumstance of sufficient weight to open again the question of site.

A Gothic Monument in the position already assigned for the Memorial might, in the opinion of some judges, involve as a consequence that the Hall, if ever built, should be similar in style to the Memorial, and consequently, again dissimilar from the buildings already in existence on the estate of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. We think, however, that the intervening space might be a sufficient reason for some change of style, if desirable, in the Hall.

Having noticed these general, but, as we consider, not insuperable difficulties, we come to a much more formidable objection: the cost of Mr. Scott's proposed Memorial, after reducing the height from 185 to 148 feet,—an alternative proposed in his printed description,—and not without some other changes, cannot, we fear, be estimated at much less than double the amount subscribed.

To this must be added that no calculation is made for the cost of laying out the ground (in this case an indispensable addition), nor for that of straightening the public road.

Under these circumstances, we still think we are bound to submit our opinion, in the first place, as to the relative merit of the designs. That opinion, after a careful and repeated comparison of those designs, con-

sidered irrespective of cost, is in favour of that by Mr. Scott. The difficulties which present themselves in regard to the estimate can only be met, first, by abandoning for the present the project of a hall; and, secondly, by such an addition to the present available amount as would secure the completion of Mr. Scott's Monument without sacrificing its chief characteristics.

It is not without extreme regret that we regard, even as a possibility, the indefinite postponement of a project which His Royal Highness the Prince Consort appeared so earnestly to contemplate. In relinquishing the objects of utility to science and art which the Hall and its accompaniments would have unquestionably promoted, and in recommending the adoption of Mr. Scott's design, we have the consolation of reflecting that we in some measure revert to Your Majesty's original intention in proposing the erection of a Monument, in the usual acceptance of the word, with groups of statuary round its base.

But, we repeat, even for the execution of such a Monument alone the sum contributed will be insufficient. It would be unbecoming on our part to offer any suggestion as to the means by which that sum might be augmented; but we venture to think that the liberality of Parliament would not be appealed to in vain, and that by the aid of the House of Commons the Monument would assume a character in all respects national, and thus be worthy of the Prince to whose memory it will be dedicated.

We beg leave to recommend that all the designs should be submitted to the inspection of Members of the Legislature, and ultimately to that of the public.

We humbly subjoin, as an Appendix, various papers referred to in this our Report.

DERBY.

CLARENDON.

C. L. EASTLAKE.

WILLIAM CUBITT.

Westminster, 25th March 1863.

(6.)

Windsor Castle, April 22, 1863.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GREY has received the commands of the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed to give Her Majesty their assistance in the consideration of questions relative to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort.

Her Majesty has directed that her best thanks may be returned to the Committee for the valuable services which they have rendered, and the advice which they have submitted to Her Majesty.

The Queen very fully participates in the regret expressed by the Committee, that it has been found necessary to abandon, for the present, the idea of the Central Hall, which, combined with a personal Memorial, would have appeared to unite the tribute of national gratitude with the objects in which the great and good Prince took the strongest interest, and would also have for ever associated with the Memorial the recollections of the Exhibition of 1851. This regret is, however, modified by the expectation that, whenever the Commissioners of 1851 may be in a position to appropriate the vacant space north of the conservatory in the Royal Horticultural Gardens to the purposes for which the estate was purchased, a Hall may still form part of the buildings to be erected there.

The personal Memorial to the Prince was always the first object, and the Queen never contemplated the combination of the Central Hall until that was adequately provided for.

Under these circumstances the Queen is happy to see that the Committee have recommended for selection the design of Mr. Scott, to which Her Majesty had already given the preference amongst the many beautiful designs submitted for Her judgment.

Sir Charles Eastlake.

APPENDIX Q.

STATEMENT issued in 1865 by the PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the proposed CENTRAL HALL of ARTS and SCIENCES.

Shortly after the closing of the Great Exhibition of 1851, numerous representations were made to the Commissioners of that Exhibition, on the part of Chambers of Commerce, Learned Societies, and other bodies persons interested in Science or the Arts, of the want that was felt throughout England, and especially in the chief commercial cities, of a Central Institution in London for the promotion of scientific and artistic knowledge as applicable to productive industry.

The Commissioners were deeply impressed with the representations so made, and announced in their Second Report to the Crown that they had devoted the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition to the purchase of an estate at South Kensington, with a view of providing a common centre of union for the various departments of Science and Art connected with industrial education.

A site for a Central Institution having been found, numerous plans for effecting the desired object were suggested and prepared under the direction of the Prince Consort, and in all those plans such a Hall as that which it is now proposed to erect formed a prominent and essential feature. The death of the Prince Consort in December 1861 arrested the steps which were in contemplation, but it is now proposed to revive a portion of his project, and to seek the means of erecting a Hall on a scale commensurate with the wants of the country.

The management of the Hall, when erected, will be invested in a governing body acting under the authority of a Royal Charter.

The Hall will be available for the following objects:—

- a.* Congresses, both National and International, for purposes of Science and Art.
- b.* Performances of music, both choral and instrumental, including performances on the organ similar to those now given in various large provincial towns, such as Liverpool and Birmingham.
- c.* The distribution of prizes by public bodies and societies.
- d.* Conversaciones of societies established for the promotion of Science and Art.
- e.* Agricultural and horticultural exhibitions.
- f.* National and International exhibitions of works of art and industry, including industrial exhibitions by the working classes similar to those recently held successfully in various parts of London.
- g.* Exhibitions of pictures, sculpture, and other objects of artistic or scientific interest.
- h.* Any other purposes connected with Science and Art.

A plan and section of the Hall are annexed (Plan No. 1). The Hall consists of an arena, an amphitheatre, and two tiers of private boxes. Above the boxes there will be a spacious corridor lighted from the top, affording room for the exhibition of pictures and sculpture. Access to and egress from the building will be amply provided for by numerous separate entrances and staircases. Chambers and offices for the convenience of societies and persons using the Hall will be also provided, as indicated in the Plan.

The site of the Hall is on land belonging to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, at the north side of the Horticultural Gardens.

Plan No. 2 represents the situation of the Hall in relation to the rest of the metropolis. The thick black line denotes the Metropolitan Railway, which will place South Kensington in communication with all parts of London and with the country. The completed portion is indicated by a continuous line, and that which is in progress by a dotted line. The station is shown on Plan 2 in the immediate neighbourhood of the

Horticultural Gardens, and a plan is under consideration for connecting it with the Hall by a covered passage.

A grant of the site for the Hall for a term of 999 years will be made by the Commissioners at a nominal rent. This grant represents a contribution of 60,000*l.* to the Hall.

The total cost of erecting the Hall, exclusive of the value of the site, but including fittings and internal and external decorations, is estimated at the sum of 200,000*l.*

The Commissioners undertake, in addition to the grant of the site, to guarantee one-fourth part of the above sum of 200,000*l.*, and out of such guarantee to advance a sum not exceeding 2,000*l.* for preliminary expenses.

The grant, however, of the lease and of the guarantee is conditional on the public engaging before the 1st May 1867 to invest in the scheme such an amount as will be sufficient, inclusive of the Commissioners' guarantee, to ensure the completion of the building, externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' Surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it.

Any sum which may be subscribed by the public between the limits of 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* will go in diminution of the Commissioners' guarantee; and further, any sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* which may be subscribed after the Commissioners have been discharged from their guarantee, and the building has been completed, will be invested for the permanent maintenance of the Hall.

A sum of 150,000*l.* is therefore the amount required to be raised by subscription before the public will be entitled to claim the benefit of the offer made by the Commissioners.

Three classes of subscribers will be admitted:—

A subscriber of 1,000*l.* will be entitled to a private box containing 10 seats in the first tier, in the situation shaded with diagonal lines in the Plan and Section.

A subscriber of 500*l.* will be entitled to a private box containing five seats in the second tier, in the situation shaded with diagonal *dotted* lines in the Section.

Or a subscriber will be entitled to reserved seats on the payment of 100*l.* for each sitting, in the amphitheatre, in the part shaded with crossed lines on the Plan and Section.

The interest of subscribers will continue during the whole term for which the site of the Hall is granted; in other words, it will be practically perpetual.

No calls will be made on any subscriber for the payment of any instalment of his subscription until a sufficient amount has been sub-

scribed to ensure the completion of the building. Calls will then be made at intervals of not less than three months, and be spread over a period of two years.

The interest of every class of subscriber will be transferable at the will of the holder, and a subscriber may let his seat for any particular occasion or occasions. Subscribers will, on the completion of the Hall, have one vote in its management for every seat held by them.

Where the nature of the entertainment permits, and so far as is consistent with general comfort and convenience, subscribers will be furnished with tickets entitling them, and those claiming seats from them, to go into any part of the Hall, or take any seat that is not appropriated for some special purpose or to some particular person.

The Hall will contain about 5,600 persons. A sale of the 2,500 sittings in the boxes and amphitheatre set apart for subscribers will produce 250,000*l*. The remaining seats in the building will be at the disposal of the governing body, and the revenue arising from letting them will be applied to the maintenance of the Hall, and to defraying the expense of carrying into effect the objects for which the Hall is erected.

Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have announced their intention of taking boxes. The Society of Arts, the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Royal Horticultural Society, and other societies, as well as many eminent persons, have declared their intention of connecting themselves with the Hall.

The want of a building large enough for the effective display of industrial and other like exhibitions has of late years been greatly felt in the metropolis, while the success that has attended large musical performances at numerous other places augurs well for the popularity of similar entertainments in London. The proposed Hall will occupy, free of expense, one of the best sites in the metropolis, and will be eminently adapted for exhibitions and musical performances on a grand scale. There seems, then, little reason to doubt that the purchase of boxes or seats in the Hall may be looked upon as the acquisition of a property from the use of which constant enjoyment and instruction may be derived, and which, in a pecuniary point of view, will prove a remunerative investment, to be realised either partially by the letting of seats, or wholly by the sale of the entire interest of the purchaser.

APPENDIX R.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting MODIFICATION of ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS relating to the CENTRAL HALL of ARTS and SCIENCES.

(1.)

Central Hall of Arts and Science,
Temporary Offices, Exhibition Road, South Kensington,
23rd July 1866.

SIR,

IN accordance with your request, I herewith transmit to you a copy of that portion of the proceedings of the Executive Committee's Meeting of the 19th instant which refers to Messrs. Lucas Brothers' proposition for the construction of the Central Hall:—

"Messrs. Lucas Brothers came to the Committee and stated that they were willing to negotiate for the construction of the Hall on the following basis:—

"In the event of the contract being given to the Messrs. Lucas Brothers, these gentlemen will take in sittings the balance of the cost of the construction of the Hall not covered by the Commissioners' guarantee of 50,000*l.*, and by the subscribed capital now amounting to about 110,000*l.*, so that the total cost do not exceed 200,000*l.* The work to be valued at ordinary trade prices by Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson, acting on behalf of the Provisional Committee, and the Provisional Committee to undertake that the sittings assigned to Messrs. Lucas in lieu of money payment shall be sold on Messrs. Lucas' behalf prior to the sale of any sittings to release Her Majesty's Commissioners from their guarantee."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY SCOTT,

Secretary.

Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C.B.

(2.)

Office of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851,
32, Abingdon Street, S.W.,
30th July 1866.

SIR,

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, transmitting on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Central Hall

of Arts and Sciences a copy of a minute adopted by them on the subject of a proposal by Messrs. Lucas to construct the Central Hall.

It appears from this communication that the sum of about 110,000*l.* has already been subscribed by the public towards the cost of the Hall, and that Messrs. Lucas, upon the assumption that the total cost shall not exceed the sum of 200,000*l.* originally estimated (such cost to be valued by Messrs. Hunt and Stephenson at ordinary trade prices), are willing to take in sittings the balance of the cost not covered by the Commissioners' guarantee of 50,000*l.*, such balance therefore amounting to about 40,000*l.* Those gentlemen stipulate, however, that the sittings in the Hall to be thus assigned to them in lieu of money payment shall be sold on their behalf prior to the sale of any sittings to release Her Majesty's Commissioners from their guarantee.

Her Majesty's Commissioners apprehend that had it not been for the last-named stipulation the offer of Messrs. Lucas, combined with the subscriptions already promised on the part of the public, producing together the sum of 150,000*l.*, would in fact amount to a fulfilment of the Commissioners' original provision that three-fourths of the total cost should be subscribed within the period of 18 months, as the condition of their own guarantee coming into operation. But the stipulation in question appears, if acted upon, to involve a departure from the further condition laid down by the Commissioners, that any sums subscribed by the public between the limits of 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.* shall go in diminution of their guarantee, seeing that any fresh subscriptions would have to be applied in diminution of Messrs. Lucas's guarantee, which must be entirely discharged before the diminution of the Commissioners' guarantee would begin to come into operation.

Under the circumstances, however, and considering, on the one hand, the satisfactory progress already made by the Provisional Committee of the Hall in obtaining subscriptions from the general public, and on the other hand, the interest which the Commissioners themselves take in the undertaking, as evinced by their resolutions respecting it, communicated last year by their President to His Royal Highness the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, Her Majesty's Commissioners direct me to acquaint you for the information of the Committee, that they are willing to consent to such a modification in the original resolutions as may enable the Committee at once to take advantage of Messrs. Lucas's liberal offer, and to accept the stipulation laid down by those gentlemen.

I am to add that this concession on the part of the Commissioners is only made on the clear understanding that the latter portion of their Resolution No. XII. is strictly adhered to, viz., that the total sum raised by public subscriptions, combined with that provisionally contributed by Messrs. Lucas, and including the Commissioners' own guarantee,

ensures the entire completion of the building, externally and internally, including fittings, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners' surveyor, and the payment of every expense connected with it.

I have, &c.

Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E.

EDGAR A. BOWRING.

APPENDIX S.

CHARTER of the CORPORATION of the HALL of ARTS and SCIENCES.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

Whereas it has been represented to Us by Our most dearly beloved son, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, that the building a Hall for the purposes herein-after mentioned would conduce to the advancement of Science and Art: And whereas the persons herein-after named with many others have subscribed towards the funds for the erection of the Hall, in consideration of having granted to them in return for their subscriptions permanent seats in the Hall in manner appearing in the schedule annexed hereto: And whereas provision is made in the said schedule for registering as Members of the Corporation established by this Our Charter, all such persons as aforesaid, and all other persons who may engage to take permanent seats in the Hall: And whereas the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in furtherance of the objects of their Charter, and of the designs of Our late most dearly beloved Husband, the Prince Consort, have agreed to lease to the said Corporation, for the term of 999 years, a portion of their estate at South Kensington, to be used as a site for the Hall; and have further agreed to guarantee a certain portion of the expense of building the Hall, on condition, amongst other things, that the amount guaranteed shall not exceed 50,000*l.*, and that the Commissioners, so far as their guarantee is not covered by public subscriptions, shall be entitled to the same rights as are granted to other subscribers, but not for the individual advantages of any of the Members of the Commission: And whereas application has been made to Us by Our said dearly beloved Son, the Prince of Wales to incorporate the several persons herein-after named, and all other persons who may become the Members of the said Corporation: Now know ye that We, being desirous of promoting the advancement of Science and Art by the building of the said Hall, have, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant that Our said dearly beloved son, Albert

Edward Prince of Wales, and Our dearly beloved Son, Alfred Ernest Albert Duke of Edinburgh, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Granville George, Earl Granville, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Our trusty and well-beloved Charles Grey, Esquire, Lieutenant-General in Our Army, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Robert Lowe, Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Henry Austin Bruce, Our trusty and well-beloved Henry Cole, Esquire, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Edgar Alfred Bowring, Esquire, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Thomas Baring, Esquire, and Henry Thring, Esquire, and all other persons who may become Members of the Corporation established by this Our Charter, shall be a Body Corporate, by the name of "The Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences," having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with a capacity to sue and be sued in their corporate name, and to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of the said Corporation without licence in mortmain.

And We do hereby declare as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

1st. In the construction of this Our Charter, the following words and expressions, unless there is something in the context inconsistent with such interpretations, shall have the meanings herein-after attached to them; that is to say,

"The Corporation" shall mean "The Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences" established by this Our Charter.

"The Commissioners" shall mean "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851."

"Persons" shall include "A body of persons corporate or incorporate." Words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine, and words in the singular number shall include the plural, and in the plural number shall include the singular.

2nd. The Schedule annexed hereto shall be deemed part of this Our Charter.

PURPOSES OF CORPORATION.

3rd. The purposes of the Corporation shall be the building and maintaining of a Hall and buildings connected therewith, herein-after included under the term "Hall," on the estate of the Commissioners at South Kensington, and the appropriation of the Hall to the objects herein-after mentioned; that is to say, to

(a.) Congresses, both national and international, for purposes of Science and Art.

- (b.) Performances of music, including performances on the organ.
- (c.) The distribution of prizes by public bodies and societies.
- (d.) Conversaziones of societies established for the promotion of Science and Art.
- (e.) Agricultural, horticultural, and the like exhibitions.
- (f.) National and international exhibitions of works of art and industry, including industrial exhibitions by the artizan classes.
- (g.) Exhibitions of pictures, sculpture, and other objects of artistic or scientific interest.
- (h.) Generally any other purposes connected with Science and Art.

With power for the Corporation to furnish the Hall in such manner and with such works and objects of scientific and artistic interest as they think fit, and generally to do all such acts and things, whether such acts and things are or are not of the same character or nature as the acts and things before enumerated, as they think conducive to the purposes of the Corporation or for the benefit of the Members thereof, having regard to the purposes aforesaid.

4th. With a view to raise the required funds for the building and maintenance of the Hall, the Corporation may receive subscriptions or donations from any persons or societies desirous of giving the same; and, subject to the rights reserved to Members of the Corporation by this Our Charter, may grant to the persons or societies giving such subscriptions or donations such interests in the Hall as the Corporation deem expedient.

5th. Subject to the rights reserved to the Members of the Corporation, the Corporation may let the use of the Hall for a limited period, either wholly or partially, exclusively, or reserving certain rights of entry to any persons for any purposes for which the Corporation might themselves use the Hall. The Corporation may also appropriate, for a limited period, any buildings connected with the Hall, and which may not for the time being be required for the purposes thereof, to the use of any society or societies established for purposes similar to those for which the Corporation are themselves established, and upon such terms as the Corporation think expedient.

6th. No dividend shall be payable to any Member of the Corporation, and all profits which the Corporation make by the use of the Hall or by the sale or letting of any seats which, after the completion of the Hall, may for the time being belong to the Corporation shall be applied in carrying into effect the purposes of the Corporation in such manner as the Corporation think fit.

GOVERNING BODY OF CORPORATION.

7th. The governing body of the Corporation, until a Council is substituted for them as herein-after mentioned, shall be a Provisional Committee, consisting of the persons herein-before named.

8th. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall be President of the Provisional Committee.

9th. The Provisional Committee are intrusted with the duty of carrying into effect the purposes of the Corporation until such time as another governing body is appointed in pursuance of this Our Charter, and they may do all such acts and things, and exercise all such powers as the Corporation themselves are empowered, by this Our Charter, to do or exercise. The Provisional Committee may fill up any vacancy occurring in their number. They may also add to their number by the election of any other person or persons being a Member or Members of the Corporation.

10th. The Provisional Committee may act, notwithstanding any vacancy in their body. They may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the mode of voting at their meetings; and may from time to time appoint and remove all necessary officers, award to them their salaries, and assign their duties.

11th. The Provisional Committee shall be assisted in the performance of their duties by an Executive Committee.

12th. The first members of the Executive Committee shall be the following persons; that is to say, Our said dearly beloved son Alfred Ernest Albert Duke of Edinburgh, and the said Charles Grey, Henry Austin Bruce, Henry Cole, Edgar Alfred Bowring, and Henry Thring.

13th. The Executive Committee shall conform to any instructions that may be given them by the Provisional Committee, and it shall be lawful for the Provisional Committee from time to time to revoke, determine, or modify any powers conferred on the Executive Committee, and to confer any new powers on them, to add to or diminish the number of their members, and otherwise to deal with them as the Provisional Committee think fit, but subject as aforesaid, and until any alteration is made by the Provisional Committee, or instruction given to the contrary, the Executive Committee may contract for building the Hall, and do any other acts that may be conducive to the completion of the Hall.

14th. Subject as aforesaid, the Executive Committee may appoint the necessary officers to superintend the building of the Hall, assign to them their duties, and award to them their salaries; they may also appoint solicitors, bankers, and other officers of the Corporation.

15th. Subject as aforesaid, the Executive Committee may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their proceedings as they think fit, and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and the mode of voting at their meetings.

OPENING OF THE HALL.

16th. The Provisional Committee shall open the Hall when completed with such ceremonies and in such manner as they think fit.

17th. Within twelve months, at the furthest, after the opening of the Hall the Provisional Committee shall call a general meeting of the Corporation, by advertisement published in some London newspaper, and shall render to the Corporation a full account of all expenses incurred by the Provisional Committee in respect of the Hall, and, on the occasion of such meeting, shall propose to the Corporation a form of constitution containing such provisions as may be deemed expedient in relation to the government of the Corporation, and to the management of the Hall, and generally to the regulation of all matters whatever (whether of the same description or not as those herein-before specified), which the Provisional Committee may deem it expedient to provide for in such constitution, with as ample a power in the Corporation of making regulations for the administration of their affairs (subject only to those provisions of this Our Charter which define the purpose of the Corporation and the right of members), as if the Corporation were the absolute and uncontrolled owners of the property belonging to them.

The form of constitution proposed by the Provisional Committee, or any modification thereof, when accepted by the Corporation and approved by Us, shall be as valid as if contained in this Charter, but shall be subject to alteration in manner herein-after mentioned.

18th. The acceptance by the Corporation of any such constitution as aforesaid, or of any modification thereof, shall be certified by a resolution passed by a majority of members of the said Corporation present, personally or by proxy, at the general meeting summoned as aforesaid by the Provisional Committee, or at some adjournment thereof, or at some other general meeting that may be summoned for that purpose by the Provisional Committee.

19th. Ten members, personally present, shall be a quorum at any general meeting of the Corporation, and the President for the time being of the governing body, or, in his absence, any person chosen by the meeting, shall be the Chairman.

20th. The Chairman of a general meeting may adjourn any meeting, and may regulate the proceedings of such meeting; and in the event of an equal division at any meeting, shall have an additional or casting vote.

21st. The sense of any general meeting of the Corporation shall be taken by a show of hands, unless a poll be demanded, in writing, by not less than three persons present at the meeting, in which case the poll shall be taken in such manner and at such time as the Chairman of the meeting directs, and the sense of the Corporation as ascertained by the result of such poll shall be deemed a resolution of the general meeting.

Votes on the occasion of a poll shall be given in manner appearing in the said schedule.

22nd. In the constitution to be proposed by the Provisional Committee an Elective Council shall be substituted for the Provisional Committee as the governing body of the Corporation, but the first members of that Council shall be named in the proposed constitution, and all or any members of the Provisional Committee may be proposed as the first members of the Council.

23rd. The Provisional Committee shall remain in office until a Council is substituted for them.

24th. Subject to such provisions of this Our Charter as define the purposes of the Corporation and the rights of members, the Corporation may, in general meeting, from time to time, by passing a special resolution, in manner herein-after mentioned, alter the constitution of the Corporation when accepted as aforesaid, or any part thereof, and make new provisions to the exclusion of or in addition to all or any of the provisions of such constitution, and any provisions so made by special resolution shall be deemed to be provisions of the constitution of the Corporation of the same validity as if they had been originally contained in this Charter, and shall be subject in like manner, from time to time, to be altered or modified by any subsequent special resolution. Provided always, that such alterations and provisions shall not be of any force until the same shall have been approved by Us.

25th. A resolution of the Corporation shall be deemed to be special which has been passed at the general meeting of the Corporation, and confirmed at a subsequent general meeting held at an interval of not less than 30 days nor greater than two months from the date of the meeting at which such resolution was first passed, subject to the conditions following:—

1st. When a poll is demanded the majority at the first meeting must consist of not less than three-fourths of the votes recorded, but a bare majority of the votes recorded will suffice for confirming the resolution.

2nd. Notice of both meetings, and of the object for holding the same, must be given according to the mode in which notices of general meetings are required to be given by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

Unless a poll is demanded in writing by at least three members present at the meeting, a declaration of the chairman that the resolution has been carried shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the same.

26th. The governing body for the time being of the Corporation may apply for a new Charter, or for any modification of this Charter; but such application shall not be made after the opening of the Hall without the consent of the Corporation, testified by a special resolution.

SCHEDULE referred to in the Charter.

RIGHTS and OBLIGATIONS of SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS.

Registration of Members.

1. A register of members shall be formed, and every person who has subscribed for, engaged to take, or is otherwise entitled to a permanent seat in the Hall, and whose name is entered on the register of members, shall be a member of the Corporation.

2. Permanent seats in the Hall shall be of the descriptions following:—

1st. A private box on the first tier of the Hall, containing ten seats.

2nd. A private box on the second tier of the Hall, containing five seats.

3rd. A seat in the amphitheatre of the Hall.

3. A subscriber of 1,000*l.* shall be entitled to a private box on the first tier, or to two private boxes on the second tier. A subscriber of 500*l.* shall be entitled to a private box on the second tier. A subscriber of 100*l.* shall be entitled to a seat in the amphitheatre of the Hall. A subscriber for a box may elect to take an equivalent number of permanent seats in the amphitheatre instead of a box. Boxes may be divided with the sanction of the governing body of the Corporation, and subject to the provisions of this Our Charter.

4. One person only shall be entitled to be registered as the holder of a seat in the amphitheatre, except in cases where a seat has become vested in the assignees or personal representatives of a former member. In the case of a box, several persons may, with the sanction of the governing body for the time being of the Corporation, be registered as separate holders of the seats therein, so that not more than one person is registered as the holder of any one seat, and subject to this proviso: That every person registered as the holder of a seat in a box shall be severally liable to pay all the instalments due in respect of such box, as well as the instalments due in respect of the seat of which he is registered as holder.

5. Every person who has engaged to take a seat in the Hall before the granting of this Charter shall, on the payment of the first instal-

ment due from him, be entitled to have his name inserted in the register of members.

6. The Provisional Committee may take such steps as they may be advised for enforcing the fulfilment of the obligations of persons who have engaged to take or may hereafter engage to take seats in the Hall.

7. The right of a member to his seat shall continue for the whole term for which the site of the Hall is granted.

8. The interest of a member in the Hall shall be personal estate, and not the nature of real estate.

9. A body corporate may subscribe for permanent seats in the Hall, and be registered in their corporate name as a member.

10. The Commissioners shall be deemed to be entitled to a permanent seat in respect of every 100*l.* advanced by them on account of their guarantee, and may be registered as a member accordingly. The Commissioners shall not be entitled individually to any seats possessed by them in their character of Commissioners.

11. Members will, on the completion of the Hall, be furnished with tickets entitling them, and those claiming seats from them, to go into any part of the Hall, or take any seat that is not appropriated for some special purpose or to some particular person, where the nature of the entertainment permits, and so far as is consistent with general comfort and convenience, and with the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

12. The register of members shall state the name and address of each member and the seat or seats to which he is entitled, and the sum payable in respect of such seat, and the amount paid by the member. And such register shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the matters directed by this Charter to be inserted therein.

13. No notice of any trust, expressed, implied, or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by or on behalf of the Corporation.

14. A certificate under the common seal of the Corporation, specifying the seats belonging to any member, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the member to such seats, and shall be given to any member on payment of such sum, not exceeding 1*s.*, as may be determined by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

Calls.

15. When a sufficient sum has been subscribed to ensure, in the opinion of the Provisional Committee, the completion of the Hall, the Provisional Committee may, from time to time, make such calls upon the members in respect of any instalments payable by them as the Provisional Committee think fit, provided that 21 days' notice at least is given of each call, that calls are made at intervals of not less than three months, and

are spread over a period of not less than two years; and each member, or his legal personal representatives, herein-after included under the term "member," shall be liable to pay the amount so called for to the persons and at the times and places appointed by the Provisional Committee.

16. If the call payable by any member is not paid at the appointed place before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the member shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of 7*l.* in the 100*l.* from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment; and it shall be lawful for the Corporation to sue such member for the amount thereof in any Court of Law or Equity having competent jurisdiction.

17. In any action or suit brought by the Corporation against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the Corporation, and is indebted to the Corporation in respect of a call or other monies due, whereby an action or suit hath accrued to the Corporation.

18. If any member fails to pay any call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Provisional Committee may at any time thereafter, during such time as the call remains unpaid, serve a notice on him by post addressed to his registered place of residence, requiring him to pay such call, together with interest and any expenses that may have accrued by reason of such nonpayment.

19. The notice shall name a further day on or before which such call, and all interest and expenses that have accrued by reason of such nonpayment, are to be paid. It shall also name the place where payment is to be made. The notice shall also state, that in the event of nonpayment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the seat of the member will be liable to be forfeited.

20. If the requisitions of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, the seat of any member to whom such notice has been given may, at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls, interest, and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Provisional Committee to that effect.

21. When a member has forfeited his seat, any payments which may have been made by him in respect thereof shall be deemed to be the property of the Corporation, and may be disposed of in such manner as the Provisional Committee think fit, but the forfeiture of the seat of a member shall not preclude the Corporation from recovering any monies due from him to the Corporation at the time of forfeiture.

22. A statement under the seal of the Corporation, and signed by any member of the Provisional Committee, that the call in respect of a seat was made, and notice thereof given, and that default in payment of the

call was made, and that the forfeiture of the seat was made by a resolution of the Provisional Committee to that effect, shall be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated, as against all persons entitled to such seat; and such statement, and the receipt of the Corporation for the price of such seat, shall constitute a good title to such seat in favour of any person to whom the Corporation may sell the same, and a certificate of membership shall be delivered to a purchaser, and thereupon he shall be deemed the holder of such seat, discharged from all calls due prior to such purchase; and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to such seat be affected by any irregularity in the proceedings in reference to such sale.

23. Where a member has subscribed for a box, or is otherwise entitled to more seats than one in the Hall, all payments made or to be made by him shall be apportioned rateably amongst the several seats to which he is entitled, and shall not be attributed to any particular seat.

Transfers of Seats.

24. A permanent seat in the Hall may be transferred by the registered holder thereof, and the transferee shall be registered as a holder of such seat in the place of the transferor. The instrument of transfer of any seat in the Corporation shall be executed both by the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of such seat until the name of the transferee is entered in the register book in respect thereof.

25. Seats in the Corporation shall be transferred in the following form, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

I, *A.B.*, of _____ in consideration of the sum of _____ pounds,
 paid to me by *C.D.*, of _____ do hereby transfer to the said
C.D. the box No. _____ or the seat [or seats] No. _____ of
 which I am registered as holder in the books of the Corporation
 of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, to hold unto the said *C.D.*, his
 executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the several con-
 ditions on which I held the same at the time of the execution
 hereof; and I, the said *C.D.*, do hereby agree to take the said [box]
 or [seat] [or seats] subject to the same conditions. As witness
 our hands, the _____ day of _____

26. The Corporation may decline to register any transfer of seats made by a member who is indebted to the Corporation.

27. Every transfer of a box or seat shall be stamped as required by law, and the Corporation may charge, in respect of the register of such transfer, any sum not exceeding 5s., which may be prescribed by the regulations of the Corporation for the time being in force.

28. The transfer books shall be closed at such times, not exceeding in

the whole 28 days in a year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, as may be prescribed by the regulations for the time being of the Corporation.

Transmission of Seats.

29. The executors or administrators of a deceased Member shall be the only persons recognized by the Corporation as having any title to his seat.

30. Any person becoming entitled to a seat in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member upon such evidence being produced as may be required by the governing body for the time being of the Corporation.

Votes of Members.

31. Every member shall have one vote for every seat of which he is registered as holder.

32. If two or more persons, being the assignees or personal representatives of a former member, are registered as the joint holders of a seat or seats, the person whose name stands first in the register of members as one of the holders of such seat or seats, and no other, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the same.

33. No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid, and no member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any seat that he has acquired by transfer unless he has been possessed of the seat in respect of which he claims to vote, and shall have been registered as the holder thereof for at least three months previously to the time of holding the meeting at which he proposes to vote.

34. Votes, in the case of individuals, may be given either personally or by proxy, but in the case of a corporation shall be given by proxy.

35. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, under the hand of the appointor, or if such appointor is a corporation, under their common seal, and shall be attested by one or more witness or witnesses; no person, who is not a member of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences shall be appointed proxy of an individual member, but in the case of a corporation, any member of such corporation, or any officer thereof, may be appointed a proxy.

36. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be stamped, as required by law, and shall be deposited at the office of the Corporation not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote.

37. Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Provisional Committee or the regulations of the Corporation for the time being.

Provisional Committee.

38. Any powers by this schedule conferred on the Provisional Committee may be exercised by the governing body for the time being of the Corporation.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Our Palace at Westminster, the Eighth day of April, in the thirtieth year of Our reign.

APPENDIX T.

CEREMONIAL observed on the OCCASION of the LAYING of the FIRST STONE of the CENTRAL HALL of ARTS and SCIENCES by HER MAJESTY the QUEEN on the 20th May 1867.

The first stone of this Hall was laid by Her Majesty the Queen on Monday, the 20th May, on the site north of the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Kensington. Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal Family, arrived at half-past eleven, and was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince of Wales read the following address:—

“ May it please Your Majesty,

“ The report which, as President of the Provisional Committee of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, I have the honour to lay before Your Majesty will be found to contain a brief outline of the origin and progress of the undertaking to the present time.

“ It is not necessary for me to remind Your Majesty that the Building of which You are graciously pleased to lay the first stone to-day is one of the results of the Exhibition of 1851, and that it forms a prominent feature in the scheme contemplated by my dear Father for perpetuating the success of that Exhibition by providing a common centre of union for the various departments of Science and Art.

“ I cannot doubt that to Your Majesty the events of this day, with their manifold associations, must be full of mournful interest. For myself, I need not say that, sharing these feelings, it is also with gratification that I find myself co-operating in the endeavour to give effect to a plan which had commended itself to the judgment of my Father.

“ Your Majesty’s presence to-day will be the best encouragement to us to persevere in the work, and render it in all respects worthy of the object for which it is designed.”

To this Her Majesty made the following reply:—

“ I thank you for your affectionate and dutiful address. It has been with a struggle that I have nerved myself to a compliance with the wish

that I should take part in this day's ceremony ; but I have been sustained by the thought that I should assist by my presence in promoting the accomplishment of his great designs to whose memory the gratitude and affection of the country are now rearing a noble monument, which I trust may yet look down on such a centre of institutions for the promotion of Art and Science as it was his fond hope to establish here. It is my wish that this Hall should bear his name to whom it has owed its existence, and be called 'The Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences.'"

The report referred to by His Royal Highness was then handed to Her Majesty. It is in these terms :—

"May it please Your Majesty,—We, the Provisional Committee appointed by the promoters of the Central Hall of Arts and Sciences, and now acting under Your Majesty's Royal Charter of the 8th April 1867, humbly beg leave to submit to Your Majesty the following report of the circumstances which led to the present undertaking, and of the steps we have taken in virtue of the powers intrusted to us.

"After the close of the Great Exhibition of 1851 representations were made to Your Majesty's Commissioners for that Exhibition from chambers of commerce, learned societies, and other bodies interested in Science or the Arts of the want that was felt throughout the country of a central institution in London for the promotion of scientific and artistic knowledge as applicable to productive industry. Your Majesty's Commissioners, being impressed with these representations, announced in their second report to Your Majesty that they had devoted the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition to the purchase of an estate at South Kensington, with a view of providing a common centre of union for the various departments of Science and Art connected with industrial education.

"After the purchase of this estate numerous plans for effecting the contemplated object were prepared, under the immediate direction of Your Majesty's lamented Consort, the President of the Royal Commission, in all of which a Central Hall formed a prominent and essential feature.

"The untimely death of the illustrious Prince led, in conjunction with other causes, to the suspension of the steps necessary for carrying into effect the comprehensive scheme contemplated by His Royal Highness and Your Majesty's Commissioners.

"An advance, however, has been made towards its realization by the establishment of the South Kensington Museum, and of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the estate purchased by the Commissioners. A large portion of the estate has also been made available for purposes connected with the objects of the purchase, by allowing its occupation by the buildings of the International Exhibition of 1862; and a part of those buildings now contain the second of the series of Exhibitions of National Portraits which it is proposed to hold there, besides affording space for a large collection of models of naval architecture.

"It will be in the recollection of Your Majesty that the Committee named by Your Majesty to advise Your Majesty on the subject of a National Memorial to the Prince Consort recommended the erection of a Hall on this spot as a fitting portion of that Memorial, and the Commissioners expressed their willingness to give effect to that recommendation by the grant of a site.

"Designs for a personal monument and a Hall of Art and Science were accordingly submitted to Your Majesty. It was found, however, that the available funds would not be sufficient for the execution of the double object, and Your Majesty, acting under the advice of the Committee, determined to appropriate the whole sum to the one object of the personal monument in Hyde Park now in the course of construction opposite the site on which the Hall is to be erected.

"The intention of constructing the Hall, however, was not abandoned; and in the year 1865 many of those who had taken a deep interest in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and in the success of the further plans arising out of it, formed themselves into a Committee to consider the readiest mode of obtaining the means of erecting this Hall. The Royal Commissioners lent their willing co-operation, promising the free grant of a site valued at 60,000*l.*, and further agreeing, on certain conditions, to advance the sum of 50,000*l.* towards the cost of the Hall.

"On the 6th July of that year a general meeting of the persons interested in the undertaking was held at Marlborough House, at which we were appointed a Provisional Committee, with full powers to adopt such measures as might appear to us best calculated to carry the proposed undertaking into effect, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales accepting the office of President. Your Majesty's gracious patronage was at the same time vouchsafed to the undertaking.

"Acting upon the powers thus conferred upon us, we took steps for obtaining subscriptions, and in the course of last summer the sum subscribed had reached the amount of 112,000*l.* The monetary panic which occurred about that time made it then expedient, in our opinion, to suspend our efforts in this direction.

"The other preliminary steps necessary for the prosecution of the work were, however, actively proceeded with. A design sketched for the Hall by the lamented Captain Fowke was worked out by Lieut.-Colonel Scott, of the Royal Engineers, assisted by the advice of a scientific committee of architects and others, and was finally approved by us.

"At the same time an offer was made by Messrs. Lucas, the eminent builders, and accepted by us, which provided the remaining funds and secured the completion of the building within the original estimate of 200,000*l.*

"The excavation of the foundation was at once commenced, and we felt ourselves in a position to announce to the public the beginning of the work, and to make the application to Your Majesty, which met with

Your Majesty's gracious acquiescence, that Your Majesty would be pleased to lay the first stone of the proposed Hall in person.

"We beg humbly to submit to Your Majesty plans showing both the external elevation and interior arrangement and decoration of the Hall.

"We are convinced that by the erection of this Central Hall we are supplying a great public want, and acting strictly in accordance with the enlightened views of Your Majesty's illustrious Consort and of the Commission of which he was the head.

"It is our grateful duty, in conclusion, to return to Your Majesty our humble thanks for the marks of Your Royal favour at all times extended to us in connexion with this undertaking, for the grant of Your Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation, for Your Majesty's liberal subscription towards the funds of the Hall, and for Your auspicious presence on this occasion. We would venture to hope that a continuance of Your Majesty's support may be vouchsafed to us in the further prosecution of a plan destined, as we confidently trust, to prove of lasting benefit to the interests of Science and Art, and to add to the enjoyment and instruction of large numbers of Your Majesty's subjects."

Her Majesty then left the throne, and went towards the foundation stone, which was of red polished granite, and bore in gold letters the following inscription:—

"This stone was laid
by Her most Gracious Majesty
QUEEN VICTORIA,
May 20th, 1867."

The various coins of the realm, and an engrossed scroll, containing a description of the undertaking, having been handed to Her Majesty by the Earl of Derby, Lord Granville presented the vase in which they were to be enclosed. The Queen placed the coins and the scroll in the vase, and closed it. By Her Majesty's orders Lieut.-Colonel Scott, R.E., Director of the Works, laid the vase in the cavity. Mr. Lucas, the builder, then presented to the Queen a gold trowel, having first placed some mortar on the four corners of the lower stone. The Queen after spreading the mortar gave the word, and the corner stone began to descend into its place, amid a flourish of trumpets and a Royal salute. The Queen, with a plummet and line, tested the accuracy of the block's adjustment, and striking it with an ivory hammer, declared it "well and truly fixed," amid loud cheering. The Archbishop of Canterbury then offered up a short prayer, and the band and chorus of the Royal Italian Opera performed a composition by the Prince Consort, entitled *L'Invocazione all' Armonia*.

APPEN

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of HER

Dr.

From the 1st January 1861

RECEIPTS.		Cash.	
		£	s. d.
1861. Jan. 1	For Balance as per last Account (see Appendix N. to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners, page 202)	42,450	0 10
1863. June 24	For Parliamentary Grant for the Year 1863-4 in part Payment of the Purchase Money of the Site of the Exhibition Building of 1862	67,000	0 0
1864.	For Parliamentary Grant for the Year 1864-5 for Balance of the Purchase Money as above	53,000	0 0
1866. Dec. 31	For Amount received from the Sale of Ground Rents	9,505	0 0
	For Rents received to this day	34,413	4 6
	For Miscellaneous Receipts and Sale of old Materials to this day	963	15 7
		<hr/> <hr/>	
		£	207,332 0 11

We hereby certify, that we have examined the above Accounts of the Receipts and Payments of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, for the period commencing 1st January 1861 and ending 31st December 1866, and that we have found the same to be correct.

THOS. N. HUNT,
Governor of the Bank of England.

R. W. CRAWFORD,
Deputy Governor of the same.

22nd July 1867.

DIX U.

MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for the EXHIBITION of 1851,
to the 31st December 1866.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.		Cash.		
		£	s.	d.
1863. June 24	For the Purchase of 53,619 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities in repayment of the Second Mortgage Loan, being the Amount of Stock required to replace that sold by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to produce the Sum of 50,000 <i>l.</i> referred to in the Commissioners' Fourth Report - - - -	49,128	13	9
1864. Sept. 30	For the Purchase of 22,130 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. Consols in repayment of a part of the First Mortgage Loan, being a portion of the Stock required to replace that sold (125,162 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Consols) by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to produce the Sum of 120,000 <i>l.</i> referred to in the Commissioners' Fourth Report - -	20,027	13	3
1866. Dec. 31	For the Purchase of 10,882 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols in repayment of a further portion of the First Mortgage Loan, being a part of the Stock required to replace that sold as explained above, leaving 92,150 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> Consols due, and representing 88,349 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> of the Loan of 120,000 <i>l.</i> Cash - - - -	9,505	0	0
	For Law Expenses and Surveyors' Charges - - - -	5,254	7	9
		£	s.	d.
	For Interest on Mortgage Loan - - - -	28,505	5	11
	For Loss on Stock sold - - - -	1,701	13	3
		30,206	19	2
	For Salaries, Printing, Office and Incidental Expenses - -	3,941	13	4
	For Repairs to Houses on Estate, Taxes, and Insurances - -	1,038	7	1
	For Share of the Cost of the Erection of Permanent Buildings used as Refreshment Rooms during the Exhibition of 1862, the difference having been paid by the Commissioners of that Exhibition - - - -	17,051	4	7
	For Outlay on Arcades - - - -	43,761	8	5
	For Advances to the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences - - - -	2,090	0	0
		181,915	7	4
	By Balance of Cash and Securities, viz.:—	£	s.	d.
	Cash at the Bank of England - - - -	783	15	7
	Petty Cash - - - -	0	19	0
	Cost of 3,800 <i>l.</i> 5 per cent. New South Wales Bonds - - - -	3,903	11	0
	Cost of 22,727 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 3 per cent. Consols - - - -	20,028	8	0
	Temporary Loan to Corporation of Hall of Arts - - - -	700	0	0
		25,416	13	7
		£	207,332	0 11

13th July 1867.

ALLEN STONEHAM.

We certify that the above balance of 25,416*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, stated to be in the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st December 1866, is correct, viz., 783*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* deposited at the Western Branch of the Bank of England, 19*s.* in the hands of the Secretary, 3,903*l.* 11*s.* invested in New South Wales Bonds, 20,028*l.* 8*s.* invested in 3 per cent. Consols, and 700*l.* advanced as a temporary Loan to the Corporation of Hall of Arts and Sciences (since repaid).

GRANVILLE, Chairman of Finance Committee.

C. WENTWORTH DILKE, } Commissioners.
HENRY THIRING, }

EDGAR A. BOWRING, Secretary.

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES SOUTH KENSINGTON.

MAP SHOWING THE RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS
THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL IS COLOURED RED AND THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS
ARE BORDERED WITH A RED LINE.
1867.

Existing Railways are shown in a black line
Railways in progress dotted

SCALE OF MILES.



17

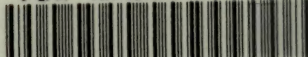
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